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PREFACE.

In presenting the inhabitants with the following History of Epsom, I feel particular anxiety to guard against the charge of presumption, for undertaking what may be thought to require more than ordinary ability in its performance.

I hope, therefore, to have credit when I make the declaration, that a desire of contributing to the general information of those around me, by placing in a condensed, yet perspicuous point of view, some account of Epsom, hitherto attainable only through the medium of many expensive and laborious works; and a wish to make my leisure hours

subservient to a beneficial purpose, have alone induced me to offer the following pages to their notice.

Originality in a work like the present is as little desirable as practicable. Accuracy of information is the grand essential; without which, whatever interest a work may create, or pleasure impart, it will only be calculated to mislead.

My design has been carefully to select important facts, and scrupulously to exclude whatever might offend either the chaste and cultivated mind, or the still more tender sensibilities of youth. How far I have succeeded, I leave to the judgment of those most competent to decide.

Few opinions of my own are given; and where conjecture has been hazarded, it has been principally with a view to elicit

more accurate information from those who may be induced hereafter to write upon the subject.

Knowing how few attractions, local history has for the general reader, this volume has been written with a constant reference to that utility and interest, which a native or inhabitant would seek.

A concise, yet sufficiently explanatory, compilation was my principal aim, to accomplish which, I have gathered promiscuously from the eminently cultivated and literary fields of Camden, Lyson, Manning and Bray, and others.

Amidst such stores, indeed, the difficulty was not in obtaining sufficient—but in selecting such products only as would bind up and form the choicest bundle; so that, I may say, I have only gleaned their

fields, and brought nothing of my own but the band that unites them.

In determining to throw the notes (not intimately connected with the subject) into an Appendix, my aim has been to preserve the chain of the History entire; whilst, by placing a list of the authorities consulted, at the beginning of the work, I have hoped to avoid the inconvenience of a continual reference.

THE AUTHOR.

Epsom, 13*th May*, 1825.

The following is a List of the Works consulted; from which the principal materials for the work have been obtained.

They are inserted in this form to save expense in printing, and the reader the trouble and interruption occasioned by constant references.

Aikin's Memoirs of Elizabeth
Aubrey's Account of Surrey
Bingley's Animal Biography
Bingley's British Quadrupeds
Blackstone's Commentaries
Camden's Britannia
Conybeare and Phillips on Geology
Donne's Hortus Cantabrigiensis
Doomsday Book
Fuller's Worthies of England
Henry's History of England
Hume's History of England
Lawrence's History of the Horse
Lloyd's Evening Post, Aug. 1769, British Museum
Lysons's Environs of London
Malcolm's London
Manning and Bray's History of Surrey
Milner's Church History
Pinkerton's Geography
Salmon's Antiquities of Surrey
Sonnini's Travels in Egypt
Staveley's History of the Churches in England
Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis
Times Telescope
Toland's Works

Hawkins del

The New Church, Epsom.

Overton del.

Woodcot Park.

The Seat of Sir James Alexander.

View of the Old Wells.

Durdans

HISTORY OF EPSOM.

THE names of places are, for the most part, involved in much obscurity; and he who ventures to decide upon their origin, must often trace them with considerable labour, and probably at last rest his belief on certain conclusions, implied rather than stated, in ancient records.

Such, it is regretted, must be the case with respect to Epsom, some account of which place we purpose giving in the following pages, compiled principally from approved authors.

EPSOM,

a parish in the county of Surrey, was formerly a market town. It is situated about one mile south east of Ewell; fourteen miles south of London, on the turnpike road from London to Dorking, Worthing, Guildford, Portsmouth, &c., and is the chief town comprised within the Hundreds of Copthorne and Effingham.

Epsom is bounded by Ewell, on the east, Ashtead, on the west, Chessington and Maldon, on the north, and Banstead, Headley and Walton, on the

south. The village is healthy and populous, containing about 465 houses, which are occupied by 590 families; comprising 3,300 persons, of whom 1,626 are males, and 1,674 females.

The practice of calling places after particular persons is of great antiquity; not to multiply instances, David says in the Psalms "the people call the lands after their own names"—the prevalence of the custom amongst ourselves needs no illustration.

It is stated that the ancient name of Epsom was Ebbs-hame, that is to say, Ebba's home, or place, (so called from Ebba, a queen of this county); afterwards Ebbisham and Ebs-ham; from the corrupt pronunciation of which latter word, its present name Epsom is derived.

Where Ebba's home or place stood, it is now difficult to determine. Mr. Toland, who lived at Woodcote, in the reign of Queen Anne, conceived it to be the farm house known as Epsom Court, which he stated to have been an ancient Saxon seat, and that Ebba was baptized by bishop Wilfred* about the year 590, and was the wife of the first Christian king.

* According to Malmesbury he was Archbishop of York, in the infancy of the English church, and founded an abbey at Rippon, in Yorkshire, with wonderful arches, pavements, and galleries.

We know not upon what authority Mr. Toland made this statement, for it is unquestionable that Christian churches were erected in Britain long before the period alluded to.

He might probably mean that her husband was one of the early Saxon kings.* Camden states her to have been of the blood royal, and daughter of Ethelfred, and that about the year 630 she had such a character for sanctity, that she was canonized, and had several churches dedicated to her, commonly called Saint Ebba's.

In another place, speaking of Coldingham, he says (quoting Bede) that it was famous for its nuns, whose chastity is recorded in history, they having, with their abbess Ebba, cut off their noses and lips, preferring their honor to the beauty of their persons, to save themselves from violation by the Danes, who nevertheless burnt them and their houses.

Leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions as to Ebba's being the wife of the first Christian king, there seems no doubt of her relationship to one of the Saxon chiefs.

Surrey† and Sussex, with part of Hampshire,

* Appendix, No. 1.

† Surrey, or Southrea, as it was called by the Saxons, derives its name from Sud, in Saxon South, and Rea, a river, on account of its lying on the south side of the river. It is bounded by Mid-

made up the kingdom of the South Saxons, founded by the valiant Ella, a Saxon chief, who brought over an army from Germany about the year 477, and, having landed on the southern coast of England, proceeded to take possession of the neighbouring territory.

It continued under its own kings for 234 years, during which period Saint Augustine visited this country. The importance of his mission, and the interesting circumstances which gave rise to it, will perhaps render the account we have given in the Appendix* acceptable to the reader.

Few persons will expect a country village to supply materials for a regular and circumstantial detail of events, even of ordinary interest, during the earlier periods of its existence. The only fact which we learn from history concerning Epsom,† prior to the Conquest, is, that it formed part of the possessions of the convent of Chertsey, which is said to have been founded as early as A. D. 666, and was one of the mitred abbeys, whose head

dlesex and Buckinghamshire on the north, by Berkshire and Hampshire on the west, by Sussex on the south, and by Kent on the east. It is in length from north to south about 27 miles, and from east to west 37 miles, and contains about 811 square miles, or about 519,000 acres.—*Cooke.*

* Appendix, No. 2.

† The bull of Pope Alexander IV. confirms to the convent of Chertsey their possessions, and therein it is called Ebesham.

was a lord of parliament, and one of the twenty-nine abbots who held of the king by barony.

In order, however, to render the arrangement of our history as methodical as its nature will admit, we will first proceed to give some account of the

MANOR OF EBBISHAM,

and of the several Lords of the Manor from the earliest period, so far as we have been able to obtain information from authentic records.

In the time of William the Conqueror, it is stated in Doomsday, tab. 6.

"In Copendorne hundred* the abbey (Chert-"sey) holds Evesham. In the time of Edward "the Confessor it was rated for thirty-three hides, "now for eleven hides.† The arable land consists

* Now united with the hundred of Effingham.

The hundreds of Copthorne and Effingham are subdivided into three districts, for each of which a high constable is annually appointed by the magistrates at the quarter sessions.

The western division of the hundred of Copthorne comprises the parishes of Ashtead, Chessington, Cuddington, Fetcham, Headley, Leatherhead, Mickleham, and Newdigate.

The eastern division of the hundred of Copthorne comprises the parishes of Banstead, Epsom, Ewell, and Walton upon the Hill.

The hundred of Effingham comprises the parishes of Great Bookham, Little Bookham, and Effingham.

† A hide of land, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was 120 acres, but land was not measured in England till about the year 1008, when the realm became tributary to the Danes, and

" of seventeen carrucates.* There is one in de-
" mesne, and thirty-four villeins,† and four bor-
" ders‡ having seventeen carrucates. There are

for the more equal laying on of the tax the country was measured, and the money levied per hide, and all paid Dane-Geld accordingly.—*Doomsday.*

* A carrucate (derived from the Latin word *carruca*, a little cart,) was as much land as could be tilled with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto in one year, having meadow, pasture, and houses appendant for householders and cattle.—*Doomsday.*

† So called from the Latin word *vilis*, or, according to Coke, from " a villa," because they lived chiefly in villages, and were employed in rustic works of the most sordid kind, resembling the Spartan helotes, to whom the culture of lands was consigned.—These villeins belonging principally to lords of manors, were either villeins regardant, that is annexed to the manor or land, or else they were in gross or at large, that is annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. They could not leave their lord without his permission, but if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action like beasts or other chattels. They held indeed small portions of land by way of sustaining themselves and families, but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased, and their services were not only base, but uncertain both as to their time and quantity. A villein, in short, was in much the same state with us as Lord Molesworth describes that of the boors in Denmark to be, and which Stiernhook attributes also to the traals or slaves in Sweden, which confirms the probability of their being in some degree monuments of the Danish tyranny.—*Blackstone.*

‡ Borders were those of a less servile condition; they held small houses on the borders or outsides of the manors. They paid with poultry, eggs, and other provisions, for the lord's consumption. They performed vile services and domestic works, as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c. &c.—*Doomsday.*

" two churches*, and six villeins in gross, and " two mills†, worth 10*s.* (£30.) and twenty-four " acres of meadow. The wood yields twenty hogs. " In the time of King Edward it was worth £20. " (£1200) now £17. (£1020.)"

Henry the First or Second licensed the abbey to have their park‡ here shut up whenever they would, and that they might have all the beasts which they could take therein. And in 13th Edward I. A. D. 1285, the abbey obtained a grant of free warren in it.

* There is now, however, only one church. Salmon, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, says, " I am apt to think here have been two parishes laid together, one at Woodcote, or Durdans, which the convent for convenience had united with Ebbsham before the Conquest." We are inclined also to this opinion. It appearing by the court rolls of the manor of Ebbisham, that at a court of survey held in 1679, it was presented to be the custom to elect two constables, the one for Epsom, and the other for Woodcote; and that the custom prevailed with respect to the other officers.

† It is difficult to say where these mills stood, there not being water enough in the parish to turn one. Windmills were not known in the days of William I. The earliest mention of them is about the time of Richard I., between 1189 and 1199. They are generally supposed to have been introduced from the East at the time of the Crusades. One is mentioned as standing at Walton on the Hill, in Edward I., 1295. They were probably cattle or ban mills, that is mills at which the vassals were obliged to grind their corn, for which they paid tolls in kind.

‡ The park abovementioned was probably what is now called Woodcote park. The license being granted about the time the church was enlarged, it was most likely obtained as a reward for that service.

On the grant of a fifteenth of the goods of the church, in the 6th of Henry VII. 1491, the villeins belonging to the abbey in Ebesham were taxed seven-pence farthing towards it.

Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, purchased this manor, and also those of Sutton, Cullesdon, and Horley, of the abbot of Chertsey; and in the same year granted them to Sir Nicholas Carew. This gentleman's father was made a knight at the battle of Blackheath in 1497, was sheriff of this county in 1501, and lieutenant of Calais in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

Sir Nicholas was at an early age introduced to the court of Henry VIII., where he soon became a favorite. Having been employed on some public business in France, Hall tells us in his Chronicles, that he became, as other young men have been, so enamoured of French fashions and amusements, that when he returned, he was continually making invidious comparisons to the disadvantage of the English Court. King Henry, disgusted at this, removed him from his presence, and sentenced him to an honorable banishment, appointing him governor of Ruysbank in Picardy, to which he was commanded to repair, much against his inclination. The offence, however, was soon passed over; he came back, and for several years was the king's constant companion.

In the 14th year of his reign, the king made Sir Nicholas master of his horse, an office of great honor, being the third in rank about the king's person. He was afterwards made knight of the garter. Mr. Lyson gives from Anstis a curious particular of the robes worn by him at his election, which cost £66. 19*s*. 2*d*.

His honors were scarcely full blown before they began to wither. In 1539, he was accused by Sir Geoffry Poole of having conspired with the Marquis of Exeter, the Lord Montacute, and Sir Edward Neville, to set Cardinal Pole on the throne. The trial was summary, and the conspirators were all executed on Tower-Hill, in March 1539, "when he made," says Hollinshed, "a "goodly confession, both of his fault and super-"stitious faith."

Fuller states, "that tradition in his family re-"porteth, how King Henry at bowls gave this "knight opprobrious language betwixt jest and "earnest; to which the other returned an answer "rather true than discreet, as more consulting "therein his own animosity than allegiance. The "king, who in this kind would give and not take, "being no good fellow in tart repartees, was so "highly offended thereat, that Sir Nicholas fell "from the top of his favor to the bottom of his "displeasure, and was bruised to death thereby."

The monarch's known caprice, his hatred of the papists, to whom Sir Nicholas was zealously attached, the absurdity of the plot, and the improbability of its success, might incline us to hearken to Fuller's story, if Sir Nicholas alone had suffered; but as he had so many partners in his punishment, with whom it is not pretended the king had any quarrel, it will be more safe to consider the punishment as the consequence of the crime, than arising from the ill-will of the sovereign; and as no historian of credit mentions any complaint occasioned by these trials, we may presume that sufficient evidence was produced against the Marquis of Exeter and his associates.

It should also be borne in mind, that Cardinal Pole was fourth son of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, second brother of Edward IV., and consequently the king's near relation. Therefore the design of raising him to the throne by a marriage with the Princess Mary, makes it at least plausible, especially as a dispensation from the Pope could have been so easily obtained.

The manor of Ebbisham, after the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew in 1539, continued in the Crown till the 31st of Elizabeth, when the queen granted it to his relative, Edward Darcy, Esq., one of the grooms of her privy chamber. Ac-

cording to the accounts which Aubrey received from the Evelyn family, Mr. Darcy sold the manor to George Mynn, Esq.; but it is more likely that he, or a descendant of his, sold it to Ann Mynn, widow of George Mynn, of Horton, in this parish, and daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Pirford, in this county, unless her husband, who died intestate, settled it on her in his life-time.

She was certainly the owner, and by her will gave the manor to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Evelyn, Esq.,* who married her in 1648.

Courts were held in his name in 1667 and 1668. Mrs. Evelyn, who survived him, held courts from 1670 to 1691, and by her will, dated 22d January 1691-2, devised her estates to Christopher Buckle, Esq. of Banstead, and Christopher his son, upon trust to pay thereout £20. a year to the vicar of Epsom for ever; and £10. a year to clothe six poor women of Epsom; and subject thereto upon trust for her sister Ann, then wife of Sir William Morley, (but whose first husband was Sir John Lewknor,) for her life; remainder to her nephew John Lewknor for life; remainder to his issue by any wife, except his present wife, Jane; remainder to John Parkhurst† of Catesby, in the county of Northampton, Esq.; remainder to Nathaniel Parkhurst his son.

* Appendix, No. 3. † Appendix, No. 4.

Mrs. Evelyn died in 1692, and from that period to the year 1706, courts were held in the names of the trustees under her will. In 1696, Mr. Lewknor had the estate for his life, but dying without issue, John Parkhurst came into possession and held his first court in 1707. Nathaniel Parkhurst died in his father's life-time, leaving John his son and heir, on whose marriage with Ricarda, a daughter of Robert Dormer, Esq., one of the justices of the court of common pleas; his grandfather gave up this manor to him, reserving the rectory for his life. There were issue of this marriage three sons, Dormer, Robert, and Fleetwood Parkhurst. By some family arrangement, Dormer gave his father power over the estate, and dying in his life-time, the father by his will, dated 4th December 1792, devised the manor and rectory to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. and George Byrd, Esq., upon trust for his wife Ricarda for her life, and after her death, upon trust to sell the same, and divide the money arising therefrom, between his younger sons Robert and Fleetwood. The advowson of the vicarage was to go to his eldest son John.

Mr. Parkhurst died in December 1765, leaving his son the Rev. John Parkhurst* his heir at law.

Mrs. Ricarda Parkhurst died in 1770, and in

* Appendix, No. 5,

September following the manor was sold by auction, and bought by Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. for £7,140.

Sir Joseph Mawbey was high sheriff for the county of Surrey in 1757, created a baronet on the 30th July 1765, and elected member of parliament for the borough of Southwark in 1761, and again in 1768. Being desirous of representing the county in parliament, he declared himself a candidate at the general election in 1774; but was not elected.

He gave an account in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1788, of the cause of his want of success on that occasion, which, he says, was owing to his being attended to Epsom by a numerous body of friends, a band of music, and marrow-bones and cleavers. This occasioned a great waste of time on the road; and when they arrived near Epsom, and every thing was to be marshalled in order to their entrance into the town, it was found that the marrow-bones and cleavers were in a cart in the rear, and the performers behind or in different carriages. The collection of these musical instruments and of the performers took up much time, and gave an opportunity to those gentlemen who were at Epsom, and disposed to become candidates, to form a coalition in support of Sir Francis Vincent and likewise of James

Scawen, Esq., whose family had sometimes represented the county.

Sir Francis Vincent had a decided support, polling 2,018; Mr. Scawen, 1,657; and Sir Joseph Mawbey, 1,388. Sir Francis Vincent died the next year, when Sir Joseph again started, being opposed by Mr. Norton, son of Sir Fletcher Norton, and speaker of the House of Commons; and Sir Francis Vincent, son of the late member. The votes in favor of the latter fell very far short of those given in support of his father; but the contest between Sir Joseph and Mr. Norton was severe, Sir Joseph polling 1,385 and Mr. Norton 1,285

Sir Joseph Mawbey died 16th of June 1798, and was succeeded by his only son Joseph, upon whose death the manor became the property of the present owner John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., in right of Anna Maria his wife, and sole heiress of the last Sir Joseph Mawbey, at whose death the title became extinct.

EPSOM COURT,

which was formerly the manor-house of Epsom, is undoubtedly of great antiquity.

It was an ancient Saxon seat, and (as stated by Mr. Toland) the residence of Queen Ebba.

The remains of its former grandeur have wholly

disappeared, and it is now only a respectable farm-house, in the occupation of Mr. Cook, with about 300 acres of land.

It was not sold with the manor, and is now with the great tythes the property of Mrs. Millecent Thomas, widow of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, deceased, and daughter of the late Rev. John Parkhurst. Upon the death of Mrs. Thomas, this estate, with the great tythes, and other landed property in the parish, will revert to the Rev. Fleetwood Parkhurst, the present vicar of Epsom, should he survive her.

In continuation of the history, we now lay before our readers a few particulars relative to

THE MANOR OF HORTON,

which we have reason to believe was formerly of much greater extent than at present, and gave its name to a populous and considerable village of some antiquity, having a church of its own, as mentioned in Doomsday.

The village is now, however, and has for centuries past been only a hamlet within the parish of Epsom, and for all parochial purposes incorporated with it.

No vestige of the church, nor indeed of the ancient village now remains; and the present inhabitants, who are chiefly the tenants of James

Trotter, Esq., the Lord of the manor, make use of the parish church of Epsom in common with the inhabitants of that place.

In or about the year 1347, the abbey of Chertsey granted the vill of Horton to John Merston and Rose his wife, which grant was confirmed by King Edward III., who added a license for enclosing a park, and a grant of free warren throughout the same.

In the 27th Henry VI. the bailiff of Kingston upon Thames, in this county, had a grant of the tolls of Kingston Bridge, for repairing the same, subject to the inspection and controul of John Merston, Esq., and his heirs, lords of the manor of Horton.

In the 31st Henry VI., 1453, John Merston had a patent for founding a chantry in the church of Ebbesham, to be called Merston's chantry, and for purchasing lands to the value of twenty marks for the use of the same.

We can obtain no accurate information, relative to the circumstances under which the above patent was granted, but we think it very probable that the chantry in Epsom church, was erected in consequence of the decay or suppression of the church or chapel on Stamford Green, in this manor, and which was, perhaps, the second church mentioned in Doomsday.

In the 37th year of the reign of King Henry VI., 1459, the said John Merston had the manor of Shaldiford in Ewell conveyed to him and Rose his wife, and William Merston his nephew.

The said William Merston succeeded his uncle, was high sheriff of Surrey in the 3rd Henry VII., 1488, and died 12th January, 3rd Henry VIII., 1512, seized of the manor of Horton and of lands in Ewell and Ebbesham, leaving Joan and Ursula his daughters and coheirs.

The said Ursula Merston seems to have died without issue, as on the death of Joan, which happened 28th October 1540, it was found that she died seized of this manor, leaving by Nicholas Mynn her husband, John Mynn her son and heir, aged twenty years.

The said John Mynn left his estates to his son William, afterwards knighted, from whom it descended to John his son and heir, who, with Alice his wife, sold it in 1626 to George Mynn, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. What relation he was to the vendor does not appear. George Mynn had issue, a son of his own name, to whom the manor descended, and two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth. George Mynn the son died without issue and intestate, whereupon this and his other estates descended to his said two sisters, Ann and Elizabeth.

Ann married first Sir John Lewknor, K.B., of West Dean in Sussex; and secondly Sir William Morely of Halneker, in that county. And Elizabeth married Richard Evelyn, Esq.

On partition of their estates in 1663, this estate fell to the share of Elizabeth, who by her said husband had several children, but none that survived her. Her four sons died infants; and Ann her daughter married William, son of Lord Chief Baron Montagu, but died also in her life-time without issue.

Mrs. Evelyn, by her will, dated 21st January 1691, devised this estate, and Woodcote Park, to Charles Lord Baltimore, descended from Sir George Calvert, who was created Baron Baltimore in 1624, and married one of her family, viz. Ann daughter of George Mynn, Esq. of the county of Hertford.

Sir George Calvert is said to have been of an ancient and noble family in Flanders; his father was of Yorkshire, but Sir George was the first of his family who attained any eminence in England.

He was much employed in state affairs by King James I., who made him secretary of state; which office he resigned on becoming a Roman Catholic.

The King, however, retained him in his privy council, and in February 1624-5, created him

Baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland.

Whilst secretary of state he obtained a grant of part of Newfoundland, which he called Avalon, as absolute lord and proprietor, with the privileges of a county palatine: he expended £25,000. in endeavouring to establish a settlement here, but was so harrassed by the French, that he at last abandoned it.

He afterwards went to Virginia, in America, and having viewed that country, returned to England, and obtained from King Charles I. (whose regard for him was equal to his father's) a promise of a grant of part of that province, with the same privileges as he had before obtained for his settlement in Newfoundland.

He died, however, before the patent was made out; but it was subsequently granted to his son Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, and is dated 20th June, 1632.

The settlement was called Maryland, in compliment to the queen of Charles I., and was chiefly settled by Roman Catholics. His grandson Charles opposed King James the Second, and was outlawed for treason in Ireland; but the outlawry was reversed by King William, on 25th January, 1691.

He came into possession of this estate under

the will of Mrs. Evelyn (as before stated), and died 21st February, 1714-15, aged eighty-five years, and was succeeded by his son and heir Benedict Leonard, who was brought up a Roman Catholic, but renounced that religion in 1713.

This Lord Baltimore was chosen member of parliament for Harwich, at the accession of King George I. He resided at Woodcote, and dying 16th April, 1715, was buried in Epsom church. His son Charles succeeded him in his title and estates, and in 1731 was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, then residing in the palace of Durdans, Epsom, with whom he was in great favor, and who made him warden of the Stannaries, in April, 1736; afterwards cofferer to his household, and surveyor general of the duchy of Cornwall. He was also a member of the Royal Society.

At the general election in June, 1741, he was chosen for the county of Surrey; in the March following was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and having thereby vacated his seat in parliament, was re-elected, although strongly opposed by George Woodroffe, Esq., of Poyle. He carried his election, however, by a small majority, and by the want of good conduct in Mr. Woodroffe's managers, who consented to close the poll when that gentleman's friends were coming in to vote,

and Lord Baltimore's exhausted. He was again chosen in 1747, and died 24th April, 1751.

This nobleman built the present splendid mansion in Woodcote park.

His son Frederick, who came into possession of this estate at his father's decease, appears to have led a dissolute life; and in March, 1768, his conduct to a young woman at Woodcote, was the subject of judicial investigation at the assizes at Kingston upon Thames, in this county, when the jury considering her not altogether guiltless, after a long deliberation acquitted him.

Soon after his trial he sold his estates here, and went abroad, where he appears to have spent some portion of his time more profitably, and it is hoped became more sedate.

In 1767, he published a small 12mo., called "A "Tour to the East in 1763 and 1764, with Re- "marks on the City of Constantinople and the "Turks; also select Pieces of Oriental Wit, "Poetry, and Wisdom." In the Preface he says, "Every traveller is somehow singular in his ob- "servations, all men not having the same genius; "that he was bred at Eton College; that he wrote "the journals for his own private amusement, "without any thoughts of publication; had not "the least assistance, consequently they must be "full of incorrectness; however, as they may be "of use, he permitted them to be published."

He died at Naples, on the 4th of September, 1771, and was brought to England, and buried in Epsom Church with much funeral pomp: the cavalcade extending from the church to the eastern extremity of Epsom.

The title is now extinct.

Lord Baltimore, previously to his leaving England, sold the Manor of Horton, with Woodcote-Park, and other estates to Mr. Monk, who disposed of it the following year to Mr. Nelson, son of the alderman of that name in London.

In 1777, Mr. Nelson sold the manor and estates to Arthur Cuthbert, Esq. who separated the manor from the other estates, and it was subsequently purchased by John Trotter, Esq. of London, who dying 14th July, 1790, was succeeded by his son and heir, James Trotter, Esq., the present owner, who was high-sheriff of the county of Surrey in 1798, and has for many years been an active magistrate of the district.

Mr. Trotter considerably improved the estate, by building the mansion called "Horton Place," his present residence, around which he has enclosed a park of some extent.

We believe, he is also now in possession, by purchase, of all the landed property within the manor of Horton, with the exception of Horton-lodge and estate, belonging to Charles Browning,

Esq., whose mother, the late Hon. Louisa Browning, was sister of the last Lord Baltimore.

In collecting materials for our history, we find, that a manor formerly existed at Epsom, which is now extinct, and not even known in the neighbourhood by name.

We lay before our readers, all the information we have been enabled to procure, relative to the

Manor of BRUTTGAVE, BRETTGRAVE, or BRUTTEGRAVE;

the situation of which, we have in vain endeavoured to trace with sufficient accuracy.

We shall, however, venture to offer a few observations respecting its probable site, with the hope, that some of our readers may be more successful in their enquiries on the subject.

It appears, that on a trial of novel disseizin, at Guildford, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward III, 1346, between the abbot of Chertsey of the one part, and Nicholas de Tonstall and Joan his wife, and Thomas de Say, of the other part, it was stated, "that the abbot and convent had "been possessed of this manor from the foundation "of the abbey; that, in the time of Henry III., "John de Tichmershe held it of the abbot, as his "ancestors had done from the foundation of the "house; that in the time of King Edward I., John

" de Imworthe held it of Bartholomew, then abbot, " as of his manor of Ebesham, by certain services; " that Imworthe granted it to Henry Gerrard his " chaplain, and John his son, to hold to them and " their heirs; that John survived his father Henry, " and was seized in the time of King Edward II., " and died seized, but without issue. That the " abbot entered and held it as escheat, till Henry " de Say and Joan his wife, disseized him, taking " his corn, cattle, &c. and by force obtained from " the abbot alone, a release in writing without the " consent of the convent; that Nicholas Tonstall " and Joan his wife, late wife of the said Henry de " Say, levied a fine thereof to Richard, vicar of " Ebesham, which was to ensure to the use of " Nicholas and Joan for their lives; remainder to " Thomas de Say and Joan his wife for life; remain- " der to John, son of the said Thomas de Say, and " his heirs."

The jury found that there was no collusion between the abbot and the other parties, and gave a verdict for the abbot. They had an exemplification of these proceedings in the 20th year of the same reign.

On the 10th day of January, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward III., 1347, John Rutherwicke, then abbot of Chertsey, having obtained a license from the king, granted this

estate to Sir Guy de Briane, the younger, Knt. and his heirs, under the yearly rent of eight shillings and three-pence.

In the license it is described as a capital messuage, 180 acres of land, eight acres of meadow, &c. held by the service of one-thirtieth part of a knight's fee, as parcel of the manor of Ebesham, which manor was held of the king in capite, by the service of half of a knight's fee.*

The above grant was confirmed on the 1st day of June following, by John Benham; abbot at that time.

On the 8th of August, in the 22d year of Edward III. 1348, a license was granted to Sir Guy de Briane, for the performance of divine service in the chapel appendant to his Manor of Brettgrave in Epsom, and it appears, that he had a grant of free warren here in the 24th and 31st of Edward III.

Dugdale says, that this manor belonged to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and that on his death

* A knight's fee (feodum militare) was so much land of inheritance as was sufficient to maintain a knight with convenient revenue, which, in the reign of Henry III. was £15., and in the reign of Edward II. it amounted to £20. per annum. A knight's fee contained twelve plough lands or 680 acres, and every person who held a knight's fee under the crown, was obliged to be knighted, and attend the king in his wars, or be fined for his disobedience.

Maud, one of his two daughters and coheirs, married Ralpf, son and heir of Ralph, Lord Stafford, and had it as part of her share.

By the originalia in the exchequer, 35th Edward III., No. 4, it also appears that the king assigned to his cousin Matilda, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry, late Duke of Lancaster, as her property, amongst many other manors, this manor of Brettegrave.

In the second year of the reign of King Richard II. 1379; Elizabeth, late wife of Sir William Crosier, Knt., granted to Adam and Henry Bamme, citizens and goldsmiths of London, her manor of Brettegrave; formerly part of the possessions of the convent of Chertsey, and which she held jointly with the said William Crosier, her late husband, of the feoffment of Robert Fraunceys and others.

In the first year of King Edward IV., this manor was held by Thomas Rothwell, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife (late wife of Sir Thomas Swynford, Knt.) in her right; the reversion belonging to Dame Rose Merston, relict of Sir John Merston, Knt. deceased, and her heirs; and she conveyed the reversion to trustees, in order to make a settlement.

The trustees by deed, bearing date the 5th day of April, 2d Edward IV., conveyed the rever-

sion to the said Rose Merston for life; remainder to William Merston (cousin and heir of the said John Merston) and Ann his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to William, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Rose, and her heirs.

At the end of a rental of the manor of Ebesham in the 11th of Henry VII., amongst the metes and bounds of the manor, mention is made of a corner, called "Brettegrave's-herne, alias Wolfrenes-herne."

In the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1596, it was the property of John Mynn, Esq.

Mr. Bray says, in his history of Surrey, "I cannot "find that any such manor, or any place retaining "the name, is now known." And after such an acknowledgment, it may seem bold even to hazard a conjecture upon the subject.

We cannot, however, but conclude that this manor has merged into that of Horton, for, by a comparison of names and dates, both manors will be found to have regularly descended through Sir John Merston, Knt., who held them in the 1st year of King Edward IV. 1461, to Nicholas Mynn in right of his wife Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Merston, nephew of the said John Merston. And the latest account we have of the manor of Bruttegrave,

proves, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Mynn, a descendant of the said Nicholas Mynn, was in possession of both manors.

We have also reason to believe, that the hare warren on Epsom Downs, now the property of J. H. Durand, Esq., and in right of which he claims the privilege of free chase over several of the adjoining manors, was formerly within and part of this manor of Bruttegrave.

In a rental of the manor of Ebbisham, taken in the eleventh year of the reign of King Henry VII., 1496, when Thomas Pigott was abbot of Chertsey, it is stated that "Alice Hyde holds a "cottage lately built on the lord's waste, near "Stamford Chapel."

This chapel, which is stated to have been on Stamford Green, in the Manor of Horton, has long since been forgotten. And we find that John Merston, Esq., in the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry VI. 1453, obtained a license for building a chantry in Epsom Church, as lord of the manor of Horton; and which license, as we have before observed, it is more than probable, was granted either upon the decay or suppression of the above mentioned Chapel.

In the preceding pages we have endeavoured to give a correct and authentic history of the manors of Ebbisham, Horton, and Bruttegrave,

from the earliest period; how far we have succeeded we leave to the judgment of our readers. To some persons, we are aware, these details may appear dry and uninteresting: to others, however, we hope they may prove acceptable. They certainly constitute an indispensable part of the history; and we trust we have given them in as condensed a form as their nature would admit.

In concluding this portion of our history, we shall give a few particulars respecting

THE RECTORY OF EPSOM,

to which will be subjoined a list of the Patrons and Rectors, from the year 1285, together with an account of Saint Martin's Church, at Epsom.

It appears that the abbey of Chertsey had a moiety of the tythes here before the appropriation, which was confirmed to them by Pope Alexander the Fourth and Gregory the Tenth, in the third year of the reign of King Edward the First, 1275.

In 1292, the abbey obtained the king's license for the appropriation of the Church of Epsom, but it did not take place until the year 1313, when King Edward II. having granted his license for carrying that of the late king into effect, it was completed, and John de Rutherwyk, the abbot, was inducted by Philip Barthon, archdeacon of Surrey.

In 1331, Abbot Rutherwyk* made an endowment of the vicarage more liberal than usual, giving "a house and a cartilage (garden) adjoining, containing half an acre, as enclosed with a wall and hedges, fifteen acres of arable land, tythe of colts, calves, lambs, pigs, geese, wool, hemp, flax, and all other tythes, great and small (except those of corn and hay); all mortuaries alive and dead, all oblations in the church from living and dead, and anniversaries of dead, paying a pension of twenty shillings to the monastery, who should repair the chancel of the church, books, and ornaments. The vicar to pay procurations to the archdeacon."

The rectory was purchased of the abbey, with the manor, by King Henry the Eighth, in 1538, and in the same year was granted therewith to Sir Nicholas Carew.

After the attainder of Sir Nicholas, it remained in the Crown until the 31st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted by the

* He was abbot of Chertsey in 1306, and, among divers services rendered to the convent, we find that in the year 1307 he planted oaks and acorns at Chertsey. He also procured the profits of the church of Ewell, by which he gained to the abbey sixty-two marks. In 1308 he obtained the Pope's bull for appropriating the churches of Bookham, Epsom, Ewell, and other places.

queen to Edward Darcy, with the manor, as before stated.

The advowson of the vicarage was not sold with the manor in 1770, but descended to Mrs. Thomas, who held it till the year 1824, when it was disposed of to Mr. Speer, of London.

The following list of the Patrons and Rectors, with the dates of their respective inductions, has been carefully collated with authentic records, and will, we trust, be found correct:—

PATRONS.	RECTORS. INCUMBENTS.	DATE OF INSTITUTION.
„ „	Roger de Grava	was Rector on the 25 April, 1285
„ „	Wm. de Boroughton	Rector 5 Dec. 1307
„ „	Richard Priour	was Vicar when endowed in 1331
„ „	Richard	Vicar in 1348
Abbot and Convent of Chertsey	John le Rede	Vicar in 1353
	Register from 1345 to 1366 lost.	
Abbot and Convent of Chertsey	Roger Springett	resigned, 1382
„ „	William Stysted	Vicar 28 April, 1382
„ „	John Aylwin	resigned, 1389
„ „	William West	Vicar 18 Feb. 1399
„ „	William Bittesby	„ 3 June, 1402
„ „	John Dalton	„ 28 Nov. 1406
„ „	Bartholomew at Wode	resigned, 1412
„ „	Thomas Clark	Vicar, 29 Sept. 1412

PATRONS.	RECTORS. INCUMBENTS.	DATE OF INSTITUTION.
	Register from 1415 to 1446 lost.	
Abbot and Convent of Chertsey	Simon Keene	resigned, 1455
„ „	John Fowke	Vicar, 8 Nov. 1455
„ „	Thomas Hewe	Vicar, 31 July, 1461
„ „	Thomas Cooke	„ 22 Feb. 1463
„ „	John Wowenne or Wawen	„ 4 Oct. 1485
„ „	Robert Dalton	„ 7 Feb. 1491
	Register from 1492 to 1500 lost.	
Abbot and Convent of Chertsey	Thomas Denys	Vicar, 1534
The King	Thomas Chylte	„ 7 Feb. 1543
„ „	Robert Cole	„ died, 1603
Sir Francis Carew	Th. Bowyer, L.L.B.	Vicar, 14 May, 1603
„ „	Geo. Tho. Boyesor Boyce, L.L.B.	„ 11 June, 1612
Ed. Darcy, Esq.	Edward Bright M.A.	„ 23 May 1631
The same	Sam. Scudamore, M.A.	„ 23 July, 1637
	Register from 1643 to 1664 lost.	
Ed. Darcy, Esq.	Robert Yewell	„ died, 1669
Rich. Evelyn, Esq.	John Morehouse, B.A.	Vicar, 11 Mar. 1669
Sir Chr. Buckle, C. Buckle, Jun., and Ann Wife of Sir W. Morley	Owen Ludgater	Vicar, 31 May, 1697
Ann Morley widow and Chr. Buckle her Trustee	James Stokes	Vicar, 28 Feb. 1703

PATRONS.	RECTORS. INCUMBENTS.	DATE OF INSTITUTION.
The same and J. Lewknor	Heignes Woodford	Vicar, 20 Nov. 1704
J. Parkhurst, Esq.	John Price	„ 11 June, 1725
„ „	Samuel Glasse, D.D.	„ „ 1782
„ „	Jon. Boucher, M.A.	„ Jan. 1785
Mrs. S. Altham	Fleetwood Parkhurst	„ 16 July, 1804

THE CHURCH,

which is situated in Church Street, almost at the eastern extremity of the parish, is dedicated to Saint Martin:* and is a vicarage within the deanery of Ewell and diocese of Winchester.

We find that in Doomsday mention is made of two churches, but of a second church nothing is now known, as before stated.

That there was a rector and a vicar of Epsom existing at the same time, is proved by the register of Bishop Pontissara in 1285, who in that year granted to Roger de Grava, rector of Epsom, all oblations and obventions issuing out of the vicarage for five years, as a remuneration for the expenses incurred by him in building the chancel.

In the valor of 20th Edward I. 1292, the church, that is the rectory of Epsom, was valued at thirty marks, and the vicarage at six marks, and twenty-pence.

* Appendix No. 6.

In 1303, which was before the appropriation of this church, the rector and vicar of Epsom, are stated to have been present in Kingston Church on an inquisition, respecting the patronage of Chipstead.

Bray, in his valuable history of Surrey, thus describes the old parish church of Epsom, which has lately been taken down and rebuilt.

"The church is built with flints; as is the "tower, which stands at the west end of the "north aisle, and on it is a small slender spire, "covered with shingles; in it are six* bells and "a clock. There is a nave and two aisles, and "beyond is a single chancel, said to have been "added to the original building, and that the "stone with which it is built, was brought "from Nonsuch Palace, when pulled down, and "that it had been brought from Merton Abbey "to Nonsuch, when King Henry VIII. built the "the latter; but this was clearly contradicted by "the above grant from the bishop, and by the find-"ing a stone on removing Peirce's tablet in the "chancel to make room for Mr. Warrer's, in 1801, "on which was a fragment of an inscription, the "characters of which are of an earlier date. The "length of the nave is fifty-one feet, the chancel

* Bray is under an error, as to the number of bells in this tower, there being in it eight instead of six bells, as stated by him.

" thirty-five feet; the breadth of the chancel and " nave seventeen feet nine inches; the whole " breadth, including the two aisles, forty-six feet " three inches. The font near the west door, is " an octagon bason, with quarterfoils on the sides, " supported by an octagon pillar."

The above mentioned parish church having been for a long time past much out of repair, and being likewise very insufficient for the accommodation of the increased population of the place; several meetings of the inhabitants were held in the summer of 1823, to consider what was the best course to be pursued under these circumstances. At first considerable difference of opinion seemed to exist, both as to the extent of the evil, and the best means of remedying it; but after the measure had been fully discussed at various meetings, it was finally determined to rebuild the church, with the exception of the tower at the north west corner, agreeably to the plans submitted to the parish, by Mr. Hatchard of Pimlico, the architect employed on the occasion, who obligingly furnished the drawing for the annexed representation of the new church.

A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was nominated by the parish, to assist the church-wardens, Henry Gosse, Esq. and Mr.

Thos. Butcher, in carrying the resolutions of the vestry for rebuilding the church into effect, viz.:

The Rev. J. Darby, Curate.
The Rev. P. H. Douglas.
The Rev. R. Hesketh.
The Rev. E. Richards.
Sir James Alexander.
James Trotter, Esq.
C. W. Williams, Esq.
Richard Harvey, Esq.
Henry Pownall, Esq.
Henry Miller, Esq.
Mr. T. P. Pagden.
Mr. J. L. Jaquet.
Mr. J. Bailey.
Mr. Rd. Wheatley.
Mr. Thomas Lineker.

On the 31st of March, 1824, the churchwardens and committee entered into a contract with Mr. William Blofield, of London, for rebuilding the church, according to the plans and specifications of Mr. Hatchard, their architect; and on Easter-monday, the 19th of April, the contractor commenced pulling down the old building.

On the 19th day of May following, the first stone of the new edifice was laid in the north-east corner, by the Rev. Joseph Darby, with the

usual masonic ceremonies; upon which occasion, a handsome silver trowel, bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented to the Reverend Gentleman by the Rev. R. Hesketh, in the name of the committee, as a testimony of their personal regard, and the high estimation in which they held his services.

The estimated expense of rebuilding the church, repairing the tower, and furnishing the interior of the church with an organ and other appropriate ornaments, is rather more than £6,000.; the funds for defraying which have been raised in the following manner, viz.:—

£4,400. borrowed on the credit of the church rates, £500. granted by the Church Building Society, and the remainder raised by subscriptions from the inhabitants.

The sum of £4,400. voted by the parish, is borrowed of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, upon the credit of the church rates, at 4 per cent. interest, with an annual repayment of 5 per cent., making the total charge upon the parish, on account of the new church, a rate for twenty years; which, in the first year, will not be quite ten-pence in the pound, gradually diminishing to five-pence halfpenny, making an average of seven-pence three farthings.

In carrying into effect the resolutions of the

vestry for rebuilding the church, the inhabitants of Epsom are much indebted to the gentlemen before mentioned as forming the church committee, particularly to Henry Gosse, Esq., for the ability and perseverance with which he executed the arduous duties devolving upon him in his official capacity of church-warden.

The new church is a handsome Gothic structure, in which the style of the old edifice has been for the most part carefully preserved; the curve of its arches and the mouldings of its columns being precisely similar to those of the former building.

Of the general features of this style, which is at once simple and elegant, several examples are to be found in the vicinity; many of the neighbouring churches, as those of Ewell, Leatherhead, &c. having been built like that of Epsom, about the reign of Edward I.

The present church includes within its boundaries, the entire site of the old building: the side walls being carried out three feet beyond their former limits; making a corresponding addition to the width of the side aisles. These aisles have likewise been extended eastward eighteen feet and a half. The east end of the chancel preserves its former situation: that part of the church, however is considerably reduced in length, by the

elongation of the side aisles. The west front is advanced seven feet, affording convenient room on the ground floor for lobbies to the respective entrances, and staircases to the galleries; and also for an organ loft on the gallery floor. The tower, which being found perfectly substantial, was not pulled down, is built in at the north-west corner of the church, and standing upon arches, forms as before the approach to the north aisle. The ancient font is placed as formerly beneath this tower.

The vestry, which is 14 feet 6 inches, by 13 feet, fills up the angle formed by the south side of the chancel, and the east end of the south aisle.

The extreme length of the building from east to west, externally, is 101 feet 9 inches: the extreme breadth 53 feet 2 inches. The interior measurements are as follows:—

Ground Floor.

	Feet	Inches
Length of entrance lobby	6	7
——— Nave	73	
——— Chancel	16	1
Width of Nave and Chancel	18	6
Height of Nave	29	
Length of Side Aisles	56	11
Width of ditto	14	9
Height of ditto { Front	9	
Height of ditto { Back	12	

Gallery Floor.

	Feet	Inches
Length from east to west, including the Organ Loft	96	9
Depth of West Gallery, including the Organ Loft	25	
Depth of Side Galleries	14	9
Height of ditto Back	11	1
Height of ditto Front	15	4

It is calculated to contain about 1120 persons.

The walls are of brick, the lower courses of which are laid in roman cement. Above the plinth, which is of stone, they are faced with flints set in dark mortar, and carefully bonded in with the brickwork. The piers are strengthened by plain stone buttresses terminating at the cornice. Those at the west front, which plank the gable of the nave, are continued above the cornice in the form of octagonal shafts, ornamented with sunk panels and moulded caps, and surmounted by octangular pinnacles with rich finials.

The quoins to all the angles and apertures are of chequered or indented stonework; those of the old tower being faced with roman cement to correspond.

This description of masonry, although subject to the disadvantage of preventing the introduction of labels over the windows, has upon the whole a

pleasing effect: the stone (the Oolite, from the vicinity of Bath,) being well contrasted with the dark flints procured from the neighbouring chalk-pits.*

Flint and stone, were at all times the materials principally made use of in chalk districts, for the purposes of church architecture; but our forefathers do not seem to have been very nice in their selection, contenting themselves with the inferior flints found near the surface, and generally using (as in the old church) the soft stone accompanying the chalk, from beneath which it rises, as at Merstham in this county.†

In some instances, indeed, the chalk itself has been employed, as at Hurley in Berkshire. The mullions and arches of Saint Catherine's chapel, near Guildford, are also of chalk; and the abbey of

* The flints which are found imbedded in the chalk, where they form continuous strata of variable thickness, are from their extreme blackness far better calculated for ornamental work, than those which are found at or near the surface; the latter being usually very inferior in colour, and having undergone a partial disintegration, from exposure to the action of the air, and the percolation of water, they exhibit, when broken, a broad white rim.

† This stone is of a greenish white, and very friable. It is intermediate between the chalk and green sand formations, and seems to partake of the nature of both. A variety of it is much used at the present time as a firestone.

(Conybeare and Phillips' Geology.)

Saint Omers is entirely constructed of this material, and retains its beautiful gothic ornaments in great perfection.

In removing the foundations of the north wall of the old church, sundry fragments were discovered, (apparently portions of ornamented capitals) of a very beautiful red variety of the purbeck marble,* once so much used in churches for columns and monuments, as in Salisbury cathedral.

These fragments are evidently the relics of some still more ancient structure, although, in the absence of all other proof, it would be idle to offer any further conjectures upon the subject. Much of the pavement of the old church consisted of a plainer variety of the same stone.

The interior of the church presents an extremely light and elegant appearance.

An arcade, consisting of five arches, divides, on either hand, the nave from the side aisles. The columns, which are of Portland stone, are formed like those of the old church, by four slender columns surrounding a central shaft, and having the intervals filled up by a reeded moulding. One

* This marble which is an argillaceous limestone, full of minute shells, (principally the Helix Vivipara) agrees exactly, or very nearly so, with the Petworth marble. It is now out of use, and the quarries are filled up. (Webster's Dorsetshire.)

of the small columns of each pillar is continued upwards upon the face of the spandrel above, nearly as high as the points of the arches; and springing from these are perforated trusses, forming flat arches, by which the main rafters are supported. The trusses divide the roof, which rises about three feet above them, into compartments corresponding with the arches below.

The roof is ribbed crosswise, and the ribs are intersected by longitudinal mouldings at the angles.

The pulpit and desk are placed on either side of the middle aisle, very near to the chancel, and front westward.

The altar is formed by three arches projecting about six inches from the wall, and supported by small columns. Above these are battlements perforated with flowers, and open panels forming quatre-foils under the embrasures, through which the light is thrown from the window above.

Between each arch and at the extremities, are buttresses with sunk panels surmounted by pinnacles, as at the west front.

In the recess formed by the centre arch, which is 7 feet 6 inches wide, by 9 feet in height, stands the communion table. The space between this and the point of the arch is divided into three compartments. In the centre is the name

JEHOVAH, in Hebrew characters, surrounded by a glory, done to represent embroidery in gold upon a crimson velvet ground richly bordered. On either side are inscribed, the Lord's Prayer and the Belief, in gold on an oak ground ; and in the side arches, each one foot eight inches in width, the Commandments are painted in the same style.

The window over the altar is divided into three lights by moulded mullions, which branch out into a tracery head above.

This window, executed by Mr. Willement, heraldic painter to the king, is of stained glass ; a representation of it is given in the annexed plate, the design for which was obligingly furnished by him for this work.

In the restoration of a church in the pointed style, stained glass becomes an almost indispensable decoration; and the artist has here endeavoured, as far as the funds would allow, to give the richness of colour observable in the best windows of ancient date.

The centre compartment contains the whole length figure of our Redeemer, copied from Leonardo da Vinci, standing on a pedestal beneath a gothic canopy. In the right hand compartment is placed the achievement of the King, encircled by the garter, and crowned; and in the left hand one, are the arms of the present Bishop

of the diocese, ensigned with a rich mitre, and surrounded by the garter, of which order he is prelate.

The ground of these side compartments is a rich lozenge pattern of red, with gothic flowers. In the upper quatre-foils are the emblems of the first and second persons of the Trinity, and, in the extreme point, the descending Spirit.

The organ i t built by Lincoln, a builder of high celebrity. It comprises a full organ and swell, containing eight stops in the full organ, and four in the swell; also an octave of German pedals. It is furnished with horizontal double feeding bellows, venetian shades to the swell, and a shifting movement to the full organ to take off the loud stops.

The church is warmed by a stove, placed beneath the entrance to the south aisle, from which a flue is carried under the entire length of the middle aisle.

The following statement of the various charitable donations to the parish of Epsom, is inscribed on the wall under the west gallery. Of these charities, the following is a more particular account, which, with many other interesting particulars, were kindly supplied by Mr. Everest, a gentleman whose services have, on various occasions, been highly beneficial to the parish.

Names of Donors.	*Description of Charity.*	*Annual Produce.* £. s. d.
	About half an acre of land, called the Church Haw, situated in the grounds of James Gibson, Esq., on the south-side of his house, and occupied by him, under a lease, of which about four years are unexpired. It is unknown at what period, or by whom this land was granted to the parish; but the rent has been regularly received by the church-wardens, since 1692, and applied by them to the use of the poor generally.....	4 4 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn.	By her Will, dated 22d January, 1691, gave the sum of ten pounds per annum, secured as a rent charge on the manor of Ebbisham, for clothing six poor widows, or women of Epsom for ever. And which sum is annually laid out at Easter by the Minister for that purpose.....	10 0 0
Mr. John Brayne.	By his Will, dated 5th January 1693, bequeathed the sum £500. to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands, the annual produce of which to be disposed of as follows, namely, two fifth parts to the vicar for his own use; and the remaining three-fifth parts for teaching poor children, inhabitants of Epsom, to read and write, and for binding them out appren-	

Names of Donors.	*Description of Charity.*	*Annual Produce.* £. s. d.
	tices. The above £500. has been accordingly laid out in the purchase of freehold lands at Fetcham, which are now let on lease to J. B. Hankey, Esq. and Robt. Sherston, Esq., and the present rent of £23. 17*s.* 6*d.* after deducting two-fifth parts for the vicar, is applied towards the support of the National School in this parish.	14 6 6
Mr. David White.	By his Will, dated 20th January 1725, gave a sum of money to be laid out in purchase of a freehold estate, of the yearly value of £30.; the produce thereof to be applied towards instructing the charity children of Epsom, in reading and writing. This estate not having been yet purchased, the money is invested in South Sea Annuities, in the name of the Accomptant General, who by a decree of the Court of Chancery, is directed to pay the said sum of £30. annually, to the trustees of Brayne's Charity in augmentation of the funds thereof.	30 0 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Culling.	By her Will gave £150. £3. per cent. reduced annuities; the interest of which she directed should be applied as follows, viz. £2. 2*s.* every alternate year, for painting the iron rails round her tomb; 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly	

Names of Donors.	*Description of Charity.*	*Annual Produce.* £. s. d.
	to the sexton, for cleaning it; and the annual surplus for the relief of deserving persons, in clothing and bread.	uncertain
	She also gave £50. of like stock to accumulate for the repairs of the vault; and that when the said sum of £50. should increase to £100. stock, she directed £20. to be sold out to put poor children apprentices, or for other charitable uses.	
	She also gave £100. £3. per cent. reduced annuities; the interest of which to be received by the minister for his own use for ever.	
	And the like sum of £100. stock, for the benefit of the church-wardens for ever.	
Mrs. Mary Dundas.	By her Will, dated Nov. 1st, 1728, devised a coyphold house and premises at Epsom to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of this parish; the rents and profits of which to be laid out in buying sea coal for the aged widows of Epsom. And which estate is now in the occupation of Mr. Hasted, a coachmaker of Epsom, under a lease for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas 1821, at the yearly rent of	30 0 0

Names of Donors.	*Description of Charity.*	*Annual Produce.* £. s. d.
Mrs. Elizabeth Northey.	By her Will, dated 12th January 1764, gave £100. (which has been laid out in purchasing £110. stock in the £3. per cent. consols) for buying books, for the use of the children of the charity school of Epsom for ever.....	3 6 0
Mr. Samuel Cane.	By his Will, dated 29th August 1782, gave to the minister and church-wardens of Epsom £500. in the £3. per cent. consols; the interest of which to be laid out in the purchase of bread and coals, for the poor widows in the alms houses.....	15 0 0
Mr. Henry Smith.	By Deed, dated 20th October 1620, gave to various parishes in certain proportions, the rents and proceeds of an estate in Sussex, the produce of which is uncertain. The proportion payable to Epsom, is annually due at Michaelmas, and is distributed in clothes, bread, and meat, to the aged and infirm poor---married persons having more children than their labour can maintain---poor orphans, and such poor persons as keep themselves and families without parochial assistance. The sum received last year was	23 4 0

Names of Donors.	*Description of Charity.*	*Annual Produce.* £.	s.	d.
Mrs. Jane Rowe.	By her Will, dated 9th July 1803, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Epsom, £188. 18*s.* 11*d.* in £4. per cent. Bank annuities; the dividends of which to be applied in purchasing bread, meat, and firing for distribution at Christmas annually, among such poor persons as may not have received alms from the parish.	7	11	0
Mr. Thyar Pitt.	By his Will, dated gave £225. in the £4. per cent. annuities, to the trustees of the charity school, to help to put poor children to school. And which is applied in augmentation of the funds of the national school in this parish.	9	0	0
Mr. Langley Brackenbury.	By his Will, dated 6th May 1814, gave to the vicar of Epsom £300. in the £3. per cent. consols; the interest of which to be laid out in bread and coals, for the poor widows in the alms houses.	9	0	0

The Alms Houses were built by Mr. John Livingstone, on half an acre of land, belonging to the parish; and the alms houses have ever since been under the direction and controul of the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish.

While upon the subject of charities, it would be unjust were we to refrain from mentioning the Epsom Branch Bible Association, established in 1813. The necessity and usefulness of this society, are at once proved by the fact, that since its establishment, 412 bibles and testaments have been circulated, and £719. forwarded to the parent institution in London, in aid of their foreign objects. Last year, a ladies' branch was formed, from which, if we may judge by their first year's exertions, much good will result, their receipts being £94. and 84 bibles and testaments distributed.

There are also collections made, and subscriptions received for the Church Missionary Society, though no regular association is formed, the individual most active preferring to screen herself behind the ornamental garb of modesty, so becoming to her sex. Did our limits admit, it would be no less easy than delightful, to trace the two-fold advantages resulting from these and similar institutions. While it makes the visitor acquainted with the wants and sufferings of the poor, by introducing them to the inmates of every cottage, it unfolds to the mind of each inmate, in each cottage, the gross ignorance, absurd idolatry, and spiritual darkness of millions of their fellow creatures in less happy, because less enlightened, lands than Britain. Epsom has also a

Clothing Fund for the children of the poor, upon the plan so judiciously devised by Mrs. Robinson of London, which, combining industry with economy, ensures the double advantage of relieving the poor, and, what is frequently of more importance, teaches the poor how to assist themselves.

There is also a Savings Bank, which has proved itself highly beneficial in promoting economy, and husbanding the resources of the poor.

The former portion of our history, though somewhat tedious, has not we trust been altogether devoid of interest.

We have now, however, arrived at a period which presents a greater variety of incidents; which it is hoped, will render the narrative more amusing.

It is imagined that Church Lane, or as it is now called

CHURCH STREET,

constituted the principal part of the village, before the discovery of the mineral waters; previously to which, and indeed long afterwards, the regular line of communication between London and Dorking, and thence into Sussex, did not pass through Epsom, but to the south of it, in a circuitous route, by the old Roman road, at Woodcote.

Regular turnpike roads not being then established, the journey from Epsom to London was one of considerable labour, occupying nearly the whole day.

Travelling was then in its infancy—stage coaches were unknown—the vulgar eye had not beheld with amazement, the obedient wheels obey the horses' power; and the wealthy esquire and his lady, were accustomed on the same steed to perform together their homely trips.

It was not till the reign of King George II., that the subject of the grand thoroughfares of the kingdom began to occupy the attention of the legislature.

In 1755, a spirit of improvement seems particularly to have manifested itself, in respect of the roads immediately connected with Epsom; for we find that in this year, no less than three acts were passed for making turnpike roads in its vicinity.

The first of which (28 Geo. II. cap. 28) was passed for repairing and widening the road from Sutton in this county, through the borough of Reigate by Sidlow Mill to Povey Cross, with branch roads, from Sutton through Cheam, and over Howell Hill to Ewell, and from Tadworth to the bottom of Pebble Hill, in this county. In pursuance of which act, the communication between

Sussex and the Metropolis, by way of Crawley, was completed.

In the same session of parliament, another act (cap. 45.) was passed, for widening and repairing the road leading from Horsham in the county of Sussex, through Capel Dorking, Mickleham, and Leatherhead, to the watch-house in Epsom, a distance of about twenty-two miles, and branching from Capel to Ockley.

This line of road opened a new communication between London and Sussex, through Epsom and Dorking; the roads in the vicinity of Epsom having previously been impassable for carriages in winter.

The last act we shall refer to, is cap. 57 of the same session which was passed for amending, widening, and keeping in repair the roads from Epsom through Ewell to Tooting, and from Ewell to Kingston upon Thames, and Thames Ditton, in the same county, from which a branch road was made in the year 1780, across the Ewell common fields to the Reigate turnpike road at Tadworth.

Several acts have subsequently been passed for the further improvement of the above roads, which it is not considered necessary here to mention.

The whole line of road from London through Epsom to Brighton, Worthing, Bognor, and

Portsmouth, has of late been much improved, and may now be considered one of the best in the kingdom.

The smooth surface of the road—the rich and diversified scenery through which it passes—and the comfort and accommodation invariably experienced at the several inns on this road, will ever cause the traveller on business, the votary of pleasure, and the invalid, journeying to the coast in search of health, to give it preference.

The finding of a mineral spring on the common in 1618, and which was the first of the kind discovered in England, appears to have been the signal for improvement in Epsom.

At that period, houses began to multiply, and company from a distance to pay their transitory visits.

The great improvements of the town, however, did not commence until the spoliation of Nonsuch, by the Duchess of Cleveland, in the time of King Charles II. 1670, when the materials affording an inducement to build, the palace of Durdans, and many other large mansions, were erected in Epsom. The house now occupied by Mr. Elmslie is marked in a rich ceiling, over the stairs 1681; but before we begin to describe the principal houses in the place, we will continue as far as possible something of its former history.

We therefore proceed to give an account of its celebrated

MINERAL SPRINGS,

which are pleasantly situated on the common, between Epsom and Ashtead, to the north-west of the turnpike road.

It is generally acknowledged, that the discovery of the mineral spring above mentioned, was the primary cause of Epsom becoming a place of fashionable resort.

The spring was found in 1618, by one Henry Wicker, who observing a small hole in the ground full of water, in a dry summer, enlarged it for the purpose of watering his cattle, but they would not drink the water. This caused some inquiry to be made into the reason of their refusal, and the water was at last supposed to be aluminous.

It was at first used externally as a vulnerary and abstersive; but about 1630 was found, by some labourers who accidentally drank it, to be purgative.

Fuller states, that it runs through some veins of alum, and was at first only used for healing of sores, and that simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured by the application of this water, which effect he imputes to its abstersive nature; and Toland remarks that, since it

hath been inwardly taken, diseases have met with their cure, though they proceed from contrary causes. He, however, judiciously observes, that it is not surprising if citizens of London coming to Epsom, "from the worst of smokes to the best of airs," speedily find themselves restored to perfect health. Aubrey states that he tried several experiments with this water in 1654 or 1655, and that a gallon of water yielded a sediment of a flaky substance.

Dr. Grew published a small latin 12mo. in 1695, intitled "Tractatus de Salis Cathartici amaro in "aquis Ebeshamensibus et hujusmodi aliis con- "tenti naturâ et usu." A translation of it was also published in 1697, in 8vo.

A natural history of the chalybeate and cathartic waters of England was published in 1699, by Benjamin Allen, M. B.

He states the discovery of the Epsom waters to have been made in 1630, but other accounts carry it back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, or King James I.

Dudley, the 3d Lord North, in his "Forest of Varieties," (a folio volume printed in 1645,) asserts that the Tonbridge and Epsom waters were first made known by him, "to the citizens of "London and the king's people, the journey to the "Spaw being too expensive, and inconvenient to

" sick persons, and great sums of money being " thereby carried out of the kingdom."

Observations and experiments on the Epsom salts, by John Brown, a chemist, are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 377, and 378. It also appears, on an experiment made by Dr. Hales, printed in those Transactions, No. 495, that a pound avoirdupois of this water evaporated to dryness, deposited a sediment of thirty-four grains weight.

In Lloyd's Evening Post for August, 1769, an account was published, intitled " A Concise His- " torical Account of the Old Epsom Wells on " Epsom Common."

It begins with stating that, before any house was erected, it was called Flowerdale, on account of its mild salubrious air.

It further remarks, that towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, notice was taken by some persons, that the water of a pond on the common, half a mile west of the village, had performed great cures on many country people, who were troubled with ulcers and other disorders.

In the reign of James I. some physicians hearing of this, visited the place, inquired into the facts, and analysed the water, which they found to consist of a soluble bitter cathartic salt, or a calcareous nitre. They were well satisfied and re-

ported, that it was the first of the sort discovered in England.

The waters in conseqence became more generally known; Epsom was visited by strangers, and about 1620, the lord of the manor erected a shed to shelter the sickly visitors, and enclosed the wells with a wall.

In 1640, the fame of these waters spread into Germany, France, &c. and many foreigners of distinction visited England, on purpose to drink the Epsom mineral waters.

About this period, Drs. Grew, Moult, and others, analysed the waters again, and reported their component parts to consist of a soluble bitter acid salt, containing eight parts of nitre and one of earth, without any alum, as before supposed. That they were diluent, absorbent, diuretic, gently cathartic, and innocent in operation.

Soon afterwards, salts were prepared from the waters. And although the salts were sold at the extravagant price of five shillings an ounce, the demand for them was so great, that the quantity required could not be supplied, and other sophisticated salts were sold under the same name.

Later experiments prove, that a gallon of this water contains 480 grains of calcareous nitre, which is 36 more than Acton; 180 more than Pancras; 304 more than Holt, and 280 more than the Dog and Duck, in Saint George's Fields.

Dr. Hoffman, in his treatise on mineral waters, translated into English by Dr. Peter Shaw, says, (speaking of the Epsom mineral water,) "this "water has a considerable affinity to that of "Sedlitz in Bohemia."

Upon an analysis of the Cheltenham waters, at the Montpelier Spaw, it has been ascertained, that a gallon of water deposits 555 grains, of which 480 grains are pure Epsom Salts, combined with Glauber; 5 oxyd of iron; 5 muriate of soda; 40 sulphate of lime, and 25 of carbonate and muriate of magnesia.

And we venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that most of the celebrated mineral springs of England, especially those of Cheltenham, Kilburn, Harrowgate, &c.; and of continental Europe, such as Enghien, Pyrmont, &c. are very strongly impregnated with pure Epsom salt; and that a great portion, if not the whole of their beneficial effects in certain diseases, must undoubtedly be ascribed to its presence.

Pure Epsom salt is composed of fifty-nine parts in a hundred of sulphuric acid; and the remaining forty-one parts of magnesia.

The mild qualities of magnesia are well known, as it is universally given to infants; and the sulphuric acid is composed of sulphur and oxygen gas. This beautiful gas is the vital air of the

atmosphere; and has lately been administered to delicate persons in consumptive cases, with the most encouraging success.

It may, therefore, be sufficient for us here to observe, that the above three important medicines alone, compose Epsom Salt, when pure and unmixed with other salts, such as the muriates of soda, lime, &c.

About the year 1690, the concourse of families and foreigners resorting to Epsom, to drink the waters, was so great, that Mr. Parkhurst, lord of the manor at that time, enlarged the building at the wells, by erecting a Ball Room, seventy feet long, with other conveniences; and enclosed a piece of ground with a brick wall coped with free stone, which wall is now standing, but in a very dilapidated state.

Mr. Parkhurst also planted a long walk of elms, from the London road through the town, with several avenues leading different ways.

These trees afterwards became very ornamental, and extended down New Inn Lane, through the town, and half way to Ewell. They were all cut down about twenty years since, by the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, lord of the manor, who sold them for a considerable sum. When Sir Joseph cut down these trees, he promised to give £200. towards the expense of building a market-house

in the town, and to make the market-toll free for seven years. This has not yet been done, but from our knowledge of the present lord of the manor, we are convinced he will not be backward in promoting this, or any other project for the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of the town.

Soon after the improvements made by Mr. Parkhurst at the wells, the village was enlarged to a considerable extent. It became the centre of fashion; several houses were erected for lodgings, and yet the place would not contain all the visitors, many of whom were obliged to seek for accommodation in the neighbouring villages. Taverns,* at that time reputed to be the largest in England, were opened; sedan chairs and numbered coaches attended. There was a public breakfast, with dancing and music, every morning at the wells. There was also a ring, as in Hyde Park; and on the downs, races were held daily at noon; with cudgelling and wrestling matches, foot races, &c., in the afternoon. The evenings were usually spent in private parties, assemblies, or cards; and

* The largest inn or tavern was the house now divided into two, and occupied by Mess. Gardom and Sanders, in which are assembly rooms of five dimensions. It was kept by Mrs. Wright, (whose descendants still live at Epsom) and known as the New Inn, from which the road leading to Leatherhead was called New Inn Lane.

we may add, that neither Bath nor Tunbridge ever boasted of more noble visitors than Epsom, or exceeded it in splendour, at the time we are describing.

The following ballad, which we have extracted from Malcolm's London, gives a pleasant review of the custom, or if the reader pleases, the fashion of the citizens of London, in the care of their healths, at the period alluded to.

THE BALLAD.

1.

On Fashions, a ditty I mean to indite,
Since surely you'll own, it's the fashion to write;
And, if you don't like it, then e'en lay it down,
The fashion is not to be scar'd with a frown.

2.

To fashion our health, as our figures we owe;
And while 'twas the fashion to Tunbridge to go,
Its waters ne'er failed us, let ail us what would,
It cemented cracked bones, and it sweeten'd the blood.

3.

When fashion resolved to raise Epsom to fame,
Poor Tunbridge did nought; but the blind or the lame,
Or the sick, or the healthy, 'twas equally one,
By Epsom's assistance their business was done.

4.

Bath's Springs next in fashion came rapidly on,
And out-did by far, whate'er Epsom had done;
There the gay and the sullen found instant relief;
And the sighing young lover was eas'd of his grief,

5.

Ev'n Islington Waters, though close to the town,
By fashion one summer were brought to renown;
Where we look'd in such numbers, that for a supply,
We almost had tippled the New River dry.

6.

It late was the fashion by Ward to be cur'd,
And his pill mov'd the cause on't, whate'er we endur'd;
While every eye saw on which Taylor laid hand,
And no cripple Mapp touch'd but could instantly stand.

7.

But since 'tis the fashion to banter their skill,
Our eyes are relaps'd, and we're worse for the pill,
Our joints are contracted, our anguish so sore,
We fly to the doctors we laughed at before.

In the London Gazette of 19th June, 1684, it was announced, "that the post will go every day, "to and fro betwixt London and Epsom, during "the season for drinking the waters."

These waters, however, from 1704 to 1715, gradually lost their reputation, the cause of which was unknown at the time; but afterwards appeared to be owing to the knavery of Mr. John Livingstone, an apothecary. He came to Epsom, about the year 1690, when the waters were in high credit, and by his practice amassed a considerable sum of money.

In 1706, Mr. Livingstone purchased of Sir John Parsons, some land in the town, formerly the

property of Sir John Bean; and erected thereon a large house, with an assembly room for dancing and music; and other rooms for raffling, diceing, fairchance, (what a perversion of terms!) and all sorts of gaming: together with shops for milliners, jewellers, toymen, &c. He planted a grove, and made a bowling green, at the end of which he sunk a well, erected a pump, and laid pipes underground to convey the water into a basin at the extremity of the assembly room. This consumed about two years, and, when finished, he called it the New Wells. Here he had concerts, balls, assemblies, and gaming; and by his novelties, allured the company from the old wells.

It was about this time, when Queen Ann kept her court at Windsor, that George Prince of Denmark, her royal partner, used to visit Epsom to drink the waters; on these occasions, the assemblies and balls here were much frequented by the nobility and ladies of the court.

The water of the new wells did not, however, possess any virtue, and consequently those who drank it did not derive any benefit therefrom; by which means the waters of the old wells grew into unmerited disrepute, for want of a distinction.

In 1715, a further lease of the old wells, was granted to John Grant, John Maynard, and Daniel Ellicar, of which Livingstone by some means pro-

cured an assignment to himself, and then locked up the old wells until near his death, in 1727.

In the reign of Queen Ann, 1711, Mr. Toland published a most flowery "Description of Epsom, "with the humours and politics of the place, in a "letter to Eudoxa," from which the following is an extract:—

"Epsom is a village in the county of Surrey, "much frequented for its healthy air, and excellent "mineral waters. It is distant about fourteen Ita- "lian miles from London Bridge, and twelve from "Vauxhall; and is deliciously situated in a warm "bottom, between the finest downs in the world "on one side, and certain clay hills on the other "side, which are variously chequered with woods "and groves of oak, ash, elm, and beech, with "both the poplars, the gloomy yew, the florid "white beam, the withy tree, the horn beam, and "the birch.

"The whole neighbourhood is agreeably diver- "sified with innumerable copses of hazel, thorn, "holly, maple, and other trees, and shrubs of "dwarfish growth; and the downs are covered "with grass, finer than Persian carpets, and "perfumed with wild thyme and juniper. These "downs extend thirty miles in length, under dif- "ferent appellations, from Croydon to Farnham; "and for sheep-walks, riding, hunting, racing,

" shooting, and games of most sorts, and exercises " of the body, or recreation of the mind, and a " continued chain of villages, within a mile or " less of each other in the valley beneath, are un- " equalled.

" The form of our village, (he observes) as seen " from the downs, is exactly semicircular, begin- " ning with a church, and ending with a palace. " Mr. Whistler's far conspicuous grove,* makes, as " it were, a beautiful knot in the middle, and the " road from thence to Woodcote Green, may be " called midway street.

" Epsom never misses of the eastern or western " sun, and is about a mile and a half in length, and " the area within the bending of the bow or half- " moon, is a spacious plain of cornfields, sown " with every kind of grain, and opening full to the " downs.

" To these evergreen mountains of chalk, you " may out of every house insensibly ascend, with- " out so much as a hedge to obstruct the air or the " passage. Indeed, the risings are in many places " so easy, that you arrive at the summit without " having perceived that you were ascending.

" From the circumference of the semicircle, two " or three pleasant lanes branch out, being the " extremity of the roads which lead to the town,

* Now called " Garlands."

" from the slow declivities of the neighbouring " hills. These are preferred to the principal " streets, by such as are lovers of silence and re- " tirement, and are known by the names of Clay " Hill, New Inn Lane, and Woodcote Green. " There are also other alleys and outlets of meaner " note; among which I don't reckon the avenue " leading up the hill to Durdans, the palace just " now mentioned, nor Hudson's Lane,* which I " remember for the sake of Epsom Court, that anci- " ent Saxon seat, long since converted into a farm.

" Now all these places are so separated from " each other by fields, meadows, hedge-rows, " plantations, orchards, and the like, that they " seem to be so many distinct little villages, uni- " ting into one considerable town at the large street, " in the middle of which stands the watch-house. " As I wish to see this a more stately edifice, " I also long to have the whole space about it, " from the New Parade down to the Spread Eagle " neatly pitched, considering that flint stones are " so near, so plentiful, and so cheap.

" Several persons who have chosen this sweet " place for their constant abode, are distinguished " from the rest by their habitations, as they are " also by their birth or fortune.

" As Sir John Ward's house, on Clay Hill, Sir " Edward Northey's, on Woodcote Green, and Mr.

* The old Kingston Road.

" Rooth's, in New Inn Lane, whose canal on the
" top of a hill at the back of his house, with the
" soft walks on both sides, and the green mounts
" at each end, are very delightful.

" But among several other houses of a like
" description, I shall only make particular mention
" of two :—

" The first of these is the palace of Durdans,
" twice already mentioned, though the place is so
" well known, that I need not say anything to
" set off the grove, the house, or the situation ; but
" it is much to be wished, that the Right Honor-
" able Lord Guildford, the present owner, would,
" on the eminence, which bounds his noble avenue
" from the downs, erect a stone pillar, inscribed
" to health and liberty, as the air in that place is
" as pure and unconfined as can be.

" The other house in Epsom that requires a
" special mention, is Mount Diston*, so named
" from the owner, and from the round hillock
" near adjoining, which rising gently on all sides
" in a conic figure, terminates on the summit in a
" circle, which is a hundred feet in diameter, and
" is divided into four equal quarters. The round
" and cross walks of this circle are turfed, and the

* We cannot even trace this once beautiful place, but conclude it to have been the mansion, which stood on the hill behind the house, now occupied by Mrs. Pugh.

" triangular quarters are planted with trees, " which when grown to their full height, will " make a stately land-mark over all this country. " But though nothing seems more pleasing to the " eye than the near prospect of the town, or " distant prospect around, yet you can mount still " higher, nine and twenty steps into an arbour or " pavilion, on the top of an oak, that grows in " the view every way proportionably enlarged.

" Up to this circle there is a double walk, " divided by a range of trees from the best garden, " of very easy ascent, 350 feet, which I call the " north walk; and at the opposite side, there also " comes up to the circle from the conservatory, " the south walk, of 370 feet; in both which, the " slopes seem wonderfully natural, yet artfully " contrived.

" Behind the house is a magnificent double " terrace, 300 feet long, the middle of each part " being gravel, with turf on the sides. The semi- " circular slope with proper squares, in the mid- " dle of this terrace, is 84 feet broad, and to which " you ascend out of the garden ten steps, being five " steps to each terrace; beyond these you ascend " ten steps more from the upper terrace into the " house. All the steps, as well as those in the " fore court, are of excellent Portland stone.

" It must be acknowledged, that Mr. Ackres, " in laying out this hill, wherein nature was the

" chief guide he followed, has done justice to his " art; nor is it to be doubted, that his genius will " still appear with greater advantage in the gar- " den, as soon as he goes about it, there not being " any where a more beautiful or convenient piece " of ground for such a use.

" But as I am to describe a village, and not a " single house, I must needs say, that even the " houses of the very townsmen are every where " mighty neat; the greater part of them are built " after the newest manner, and extremely conve- " nient, being purposely contrived for the enter- " tainment of strangers, and therefore beautified " by the owners to the utmost of their ability, to " which the ruins of Nonsuch have not a little " contributed.

" The fronts are adorned throughout with rows " of elm and lime trees, in many places artifici- " ally wreathed into verdant porticos, cut into a " variety of figures, and close enough wrought to " defend those who sit under such hospital shades, " from the injuries of the sun and rain.

" Here sometimes breakfast and supper are " taken, as at other times a cheerful glass and " pipe; for these vegetable canopies, in the very " heat of the day, impart a grateful and refreshing " coolness, by the fanning breezes they collect " from the delicate air of the downs.

" The finest of them all is that which shades " the paved terrace in the centre of the town, " and extends quite before the chief tavern and " coffee house.

" By the conversation of those who walk there, " you would fancy yourself to be this minute on " the Exchange, and the next at St. James's; one " while in an East India factory, or a West India " plantation; and another while with the army in " Flanders, or on board the fleet in the Ocean; " nor is there any profession, trade, or calling, that " you can miss of here, either for your instruction " or diversion. Fronting this our forum, as I may " call it, there is another of these shades lately " wrought over a paved walk of considerable " length, which I just now called the new Parade.

" Behind the houses are handsome, though not " large, gardens,* generally furnished with pretty " walks, and planted with a variety of salads and " fruit trees, which in several of them are left for " the use of the lodgers. Such as neglect their " gardens find their error in the emptiness of their " rooms, as I wish they ever may.

" Thus, when you are on the top of the downs, " 'tis one of the loveliest prospects imaginable, " to view in the vale below, such an agreeable

* Appendix, No. 7.

" mixture of trees and buildings, that a stranger " is at a loss to know whether it be a town in a " wood, or a wood in a town."

After some observations not material to our present subject, Mr. Toland proceeds to state, that " the two rival bowling greens are not to " be forgotten, on which all the company, after " diverting themselves in the morning according " to their fancies, make a gallant appearance " every evening, (especially on the Saturday and " Monday). Here are also raffling tables, with " music playing most of the day, and the nights " are generally crowned with dancing. All new " comers are awakened out of their sleep the first " morning, by the same music which goes to wel- " come them to Epsom. In the raffling shops are " lost more hearts than guineas. Here the rude, " the sullen, the noisy, and the affected, the " peevish, the covetous, the litigious, and the " sharping, the proud, the prodigal, the impa- " tient, and the impertinent, become visible foils " to the well-bred, prudent, modest, and good- " humoured in the eyes of all impartial beholders. " But being convinced that you dislike a malici- " ous insinuation, as much as you approve an " instructive hint, I abstain from noticing parti- " cular characters, sparing even those who spare " none but themselves.

" You will naturally conclude that such a con-
" course of all ranks of people, must needs fill the
" shops with most sorts of useful and substantial
" wares, as well as with finer goods, fancies, and
" toys.

" The taverns, the inns, and the coffee houses,
" are ever the resort of the inhabitants and visitors
" of the place; and I must do our coffee houses the
" justice to affirm, that in social virtue, they are
" equalled by few and exceeded by none, though I
" wish they may be imitated by all. A tory does
" not stare and leer when a whig comes in, nor
" a whig look sour and whisper at the sight of a
" tory.

" These distinctions are laid by, with the winter
" suit in London, and a gayer easier habit worn
" in the country; even foreigners have no reason
" to complain of being ill received in this part of
" the island.

" Religion that was designed to calm, does
" not here ruffle men's tempers, by irreligious
" wranglings, nor does our moderation appear by
" rude invectives against persons we do not know,
" no more than our charity consists in fixing odi-
" ous characters on such as unwillingly dissent
" from us.

" In short, as England is the most plentiful
" country on earth, so no part of it is supplied with

" more variety of the best provisions, both within " itself and the adjacent villages, than Epsom.

" The vicinity of London does in like manner, " afford it all the exotic preparatives, and allure- " ments to luxury, whenever any one is disposed to " make a sumptuous banquet, or to give a genteel " collation.

" You would think yourself in some enchanted " camp, to see the peasants ride to every house, " with the choicest fruits, herbs, roots, and " flowers; with all sorts of tame and wild fowl; " the rarest fish and vension; and with every " kind of butcher's meat, among which the Ban- " stead Down mutton is the most relishing dainty."

These are advantages which it must be confes- sed we do not at present enjoy at Epsom, although the several shops are still well supplied, with all necessary articles of consumption; but if the following account of the author be correct, we have not much reason to regret the absence of those incentives to idleness and vanity, and the al- teration of manners, which a change in circum- stances has introduced.

" Thus, to see the fresh and artless damsels of " the plain, either accompanied by their amorous " swains or aged parents, striking their bargains " with the nice court and city ladies, who like " queens in a tragedy, display all their finery " on benches before their doors; (where they

" hourly censure and are censured) and to ob-
" serve how the handsomest of each degree
" equally admire, envy, and cozen one another,
" is to me one of the chief amusements of the
" place.

" The ladies who are too lazy or stately, but
" especially those who set up late at cards, have
" their provisions brought to their bed side, where
" they conclude the bargain with the higler; and
" then (perhaps after a dish of chocolate) take
" another nap, until what they have thus purchased
" is prepared for dinner.

" These rounds of the higlers (which I would
" by no means have abolished, and which may be
" called, a travelling market) are not incompatible
" with a daily fixed market in the middle of the
" town, not only as a further entertainment for the
" ladies, but because a greater choice of every
" thing may be had there, at all hours, than they
" can possibly have at their doors; nor is it more
" advantageous to the meaner sort for cheapness,
" than convenient to the neighbouring gentry on
" many accounts.

" The new fair during the Easter holydays, and
" on the 24th of July,* are as yet of little moment,
" though capable in time of much improvement.

* There is now but one fair, which is held in the town on the fifth day of August, for the sale of toys, &c., and continues three days.

" So much for the town. Nor is my pleasure " diminished by excursions out of it, for no where " has nature indulged herself in more grateful " variety, than in this canton.

" The old wells, at half a mile's distance from " the town, used formerly to be the meeting place " in the forenoon, but are not at present so much " in vogue; the mineral waters (it is said) being " found as good within the village, and all diver- " sions in greater perfection.

" The view from the fertile common, on which " the old wells are situate is, as from every eleva- " tion hereabouts, wonderfully delightful, especi- " ally the prospect of London, which is very " distinct for so great a distance.

" But to shift our scenes. From the ring* on " the downs, (where I have often counted above " sixty coaches on a Sunday evening; and whence " the painter must take his view, when he repre- " sents Epsom) you may distinctly see nine or " ten counties, wholly or in part.

" Besides the imperial city of London, very many " considerable towns, and an infinite number of " country seats, you may also see the two royal " palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court.

" Within a mile and a half of Epsom, is the " place, and only the place, where the splendid " palace of Nonsuch lately stood. A great part

* Probably the present race course.

" of it, however, stood in my own time, and I have " spoken with those who saw it entire.

" But not to quit our downs for any court, the " great number of gentlemen and ladies that " take the air every morning and evening on " horseback, and that range either singly or in " separate companies over every hill and dale, is " a most entertaining object.

" But whether you gently wander over my " favorite meadows, planted on all sides quite to " Woodcote seat, (in whose long grove* I oftenest " converse with myself;) or walk further on to " Ashtead house and park, the sweetest spot of " ground in our British world; or ride still further " to Box-hill, † that enchanting temple of nature; " or whether you lose yourself in the aged yew " groves of Mickleham, or try your patience in " angling for trout about Leatherhead; whether " you go to some cricket match, and other sports " of contending villagers, or choose to breathe " your horse at a race, and to follow a pack of " hounds in the proper season: whether, I say, " you delight in any or every one of these, Ep- " som is the place you must like before all " others."

* At the period Toland wrote, it belonged to Lord Baltimore. The public have not now the privilege of walking in this fine grove.

† So called from the quantity of box-wood growing on it.

In his description of Epsom, Mr. Toland has faithfully depicted the customs and amusements of the place, with some of its prevailing vices at the time he wrote, and all contemporary writers who mention Epsom, fully confirm his statement.

We do not, however, think it necessary here to refer to any other account of Epsom, than that of Mr. Toland, which we have given at large, and from which may be elicited, all the information, that can now be possibly obtained, relative to Epsom at the period alluded to.

From the year 1715, Epsom was gradually deserted, owing to the knavish tricks and frauds of Livingstone the apothecary, as before stated.

There was, however, a temporary renewal of its former gaiety and dissipation, at the time of the South Sea Bubble, in 1720, when the alchemists, Dutch, Germans, Jews, &c. again filled the village; its balls and amusements were revived, and gaming, with every other description of profligacy and vice, prevailed to an enormous extent.

At this period, the spirit of speculation and gambling ran so high, that the Original Weekly Journal of January, 1720, concludes a list of schemes, thus, "The reader will find that we have "given him the titles of ninety of these symptoms "of public phrenzy, exclusive of the South Sea "scheme; such of the projectors as have not se-

"cured millions, have been forlorn wights, who "were contented, perforce, to receive the few "loose pounds left in the pockets of the sub- "scribers, by those whose aggregate sums amount "to one hundred and ten millions." And another writer of the same day says, that he could add the titles of sixty other schemes to the list given in the Weekly Journal.

The similarity of the scheming mania of the present day, to that which overspread the nation in 1720, must strike our readers as very remarkable; but, great as was the folly and phrenzied infatuation of 1720, it is more than surpassed by the absurd and ridiculous schemes projected and subscribed to in 1825.

To resume our subject, the return to Epsom of the public favor did not last long; nevertheless during the time, several large houses were built, and amongst them that of Baron Swasso.

When the bubble burst, and the infatuation which blinded the eyes and understanding of the English nation had consequently diminished, Epsom was again deserted, and became (as it now remains) a populous, wealthy, and respectable village, without retaining any of its former dissipated and vicious sources of amusement, which tended to demoralize and debase the minds and habits of all who unfortunately came within their vortex.

It was during the effervescent state of the public mind, that Epsom was visited by one of the singular characters of the times. This was no other than the celebrated Female Bone-setter, who came to Epsom in 1736.

This person, we are told, was daughter to Wallin, a bone-setter of Hindon, Wilts, and sister of that Polly Peachem, who was married to a gentleman of fortune.

Upon some family quarrel she left her father, and wandered up and down the country in a very miserable manner, calling herself crazy Sally; and often, as it is presumed from grief, giving way to a practice, that made her appear to have too good a title to the name. Arriving at Epsom, she performed such wonderful cures, that we are told, the inhabitants intended to raise for her by subscription, £300. a year, as an inducement to remain at Epsom.

Many of the cures performed by her are described by Malcolm, which seem well attested, and are really surprising.

In fine, the concourse of people to Epsom on this occasion was incredible, and it is supposed she obtained by her practice more than twenty guineas a day, as she performed her operations in a very quick manner.

She had sufficient strength to put in a man's

shoulder without assistance; and this makes the following story, which may be depended upon as true, the more credible.

An impostor came to her, sent, as it is supposed, by some surgeons on purpose to try her skill; with his head bound up, and pretending that his wrist was put out, which upon examination she found to be false; but to be even with him, she gave it a wrench and really dislocated it. She then bade him go to the fools that sent him, and get it set again, or if he would return to her on that day month she would do it herself.

This strange woman utterly ruined herself, by giving way to that eccentricity, which too frequently in one way or other marked her character.

The object of it was Mr. Hill Mapp, on whom she fixed her affections, and to whom she was determined to be married, though every effort was made by her friends to prevent the match. On the day appointed for the ceremony, Sir James Edwards, of Walton upon Thames, waited on her, with the infant daughter of Mr. Glasse, an attorney, a poor afflicted child, whose neck was dislocated and supported by steel instruments. Miss Wallin saw the child, and said that she could restore the parts, but would do nothing 'till she became Mrs. Mapp.

A gentleman present finding her resolute, lent

her his chariot to convey her to Ewell, where she expected to find a conveyance to London, with her intended husband, but in this she was disappointed.

As she was going to Ewell, Mr. Walker, a brazier of Cheapside, met her, and went with her to the inn for advice respecting his daughter, a girl of twelve years of age, whose case was as follows: the vertebræ, instead of descending regularly from the neck, deviated to the right scapula, whence it returned towards the left side, till it came within a little of the hip-bone, thence, returning to the locus, it descended regularly, and upon the whole formed a serpentine figure.

Miss Wallin set her straight, made the back perfect, and raised the girl two inches.

While this operation was performing, two gentlemen came in Sir James Edwards's carriage, to entreat her to return to Epsom, but all their persuasions availed nothing, and the best terms they could make with her were, that she should not go to London to be married, but have the carriage and proceed to Headley, (about three miles from Epsom,) for that purpose.

As the coachman was driving her by Epsom, she was told that the minister was suspended for marrying a Mr. C., upon which the coachman said that he would carry her no farther, unless it was to Epsom.

She then alighted, and went into a cottage at the side of the town, and soon afterwards (information being given that she was there) Mrs. Shaw, and several other ladies of Epsom, went on foot to importune her to return; but to avoid any further solicitation, she protested that she would never come near the town again, if they persisted in opposing her marriage.

This extraordinary woman then walked on towards Banstead, and Sir James Edwards being informed how much she was affronted by his coachman, immediately ordered a pair of his horses to be put to a four-wheel'd chaise, and sent them with another driver to convey her where she pleased.

Mr. Bridgewater also, in his chaise, and several other inhabitants of Epsom on horseback, followed, and overtook her about a mile over the downs, towards Banstead, where she had determined to be married. When she arrived there, however, the minister having no license, she again resolved to proceed to London, upon which, Mr. Bridgewater, out of compassion to the unhappy creatures who were at Epsom waiting for their cure, took her in his chariot to London, saw her married, and conveyed her back again immediately after the ceremony, being determined to make her fulfil her promise.

Many more curious and wonderful stories might be related of this singular woman, but that we may not tire our reader's patience, and seem to stretch the narrative too far, we will conclude by observing, that in the ballad before given, we have shewn, that this extraordinary woman's name was sufficiently identified with the wonders of the day; towards the end of her life, however, she became much distressed, and was buried at the expense of the parish of Saint Giles, London, in 1737.

From this period we have little to record of Epsom, as a place of public resort.

Upon the expiration of the lease, originally granted to Daniel Ellicar and others, Mr. Parkhurst repaired the buildings at the old wells, and although the town was not then so much frequented by strangers, the neighbouring gentry still came to the wells every Monday in the summer, and had a public breakfast, with music, dancing, and cards, till about three o'clock. This custom, however, soon declined, the waters gradually fell into disrepute, and at last wholly gave way to those more recently discovered, or to the modern delightful practice of sea bathing.

Between the years 1760 and 1770, Mr. Dale Ingram, a surgeon of London, made an unsuccessful attempt to bring Epsom mineral springs once

more into vogue, by preparing magnesia with this water, and opening the rooms for public breakfasts.

In 1804, the mansion at the old wells was entirely pulled down, and the ground purchased by Mr. Hitchener, who built thereon a small house for his own habitation, of which a description is given in the annexed plate, and which is now in the occupation of Mr. Sadler.

The well is preserved, as are also the old walls, which enclose the garden; but is now only visited occasionally by strangers, who, not having faith in the mineral waters, after drinking them a few times, come to the erroneous conclusion, that there is no virtue in them.

We are happy, however, to learn, that in the summers of 1822 and 1823, Mr. Whitlaw, (celebrated for his American remedies for scrofula, &c.) and his learned coadjutor Dr. Pidduck, sent several of their patients, afflicted with diseased livers, scrofula, or an impure state of the blood, &c., to drink the Epsom mineral waters, combined with decoctions of their American medicinal herbs; all of whom (we believe without an exception) were either cured, or materially relieved, in the course of a few weeks.

We, therefore, trust the medical profession will give these waters a fair trial, in the diseases alluded to; and we hope they will be found worthy

the high repute they formerly attained, and of which fashion has deprived them.

Having brought the history of Epsom, down to the period when her mineral springs ceased to be regarded, and fashion disdained any longer to honour the waters with her alliance, we will now endeavour to give some account of

THE RACES,

which are yet annually held on the downs, the splendid appearance of which, on those occasions, is unsurpassed, and forms an attraction almost incredible.

When these races first commenced, we have not been able with certainty to trace. Few writers, who mention the district, do more than simply state the fact, that horse races are annually held at Epsom.

Whether they were at first periodical or occasional, we will not presume to determine, though the latter is, we think, the most probable.

Races, it is generally agreed, took their origin from, if they did not give birth to, the olympic games. The first information we have of their existence in this country is in the reign of Henry II. At that time, and for many ages afterwards, the sport must have been merely a rude pastime, perhaps as destitute of the science

of the present system, as of the vices, which are too generally engendered by it. Neither our partiality for the sport, however, nor the subject we have undertaken, will require us to traverse so minutely every stage of its advancement.

There can be no doubt, that Epsom downs (or as they are frequently, though erroneously written in old writings, Banstead downs) early became the spot, upon which the lovers of racing indulged their fancy. And, perhaps, the known partiality of King James I., for this species of diversion, will justify us in ascribing their commencement to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch.

The following extract from Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, will shew, that during the troubles of his unfortunate successor, Charles I., races upon Epsom downs, were viewed as no uncommon occurrence.

The extract is rather long, but as the chief incidents related in it, took place in the vicinity, we give it entire.

"Soon after the meeting, which was held at "Guildford, 18th May 1648, to address the two "Houses of Parliament, that the King, their only "lawful sovereign, might be restored to his due "honors, and might come to his parliament for "a personal treaty, &c.—a meeting of the royal-

"ists was held on Banstead (Epsom) downs, "under the pretence of a horse race, and six "hundred horses were collected and marched to "Reigate.

"Sir Michael Levesey, who commanded a "regiment of horse, having an intimation of their "intention, sent Major Audeley from Hounslow, "with three troops of his own regiment, to pre- "vent the meeting, and take possession of Lord "Monson's Castle, at Reigate; but they were too "late, and the royalists arrived at Reigate before "them. Audeley beat off their guard from Red "Hill, a place about a mile east of the town; and "when the royalists marched out to meet him, "neither party chose to begin the encounter: "Audeley confessing, that he thought them too "strong for him; and he, therefore, sent for Sir "Michael Levesey and Major Gibbons, to speed "with all the force they could.

"It seems, that Audeley rested on Red Hill, "and the royalists left Reigate, and marched to "Dorking, without his knowing of their motions; "for Major Gibbons arriving that night at Rei- "gate, with his own troop, and two of Colonel "Rich's, found neither friends nor enemies there.

"In the mean time, the royalists being in- "formed that the parliamentry forces had not "entered the town, went the next morning with

" an intention to occupy it, but finding this addi-
" tional force, they marched for Kingston. About
" two hours afterwards, the parliament's forces,
" which then consisted of five troops of horse,
" and three of foot from Levesey's regiment, two
" troops of Rich's, and Major Gibbons' own
" troops, marched from Red Hill in pursuit of
" them, Sir Michael himself being at their head.

" They made such speed, that the horse over-
" took the royalists, before they reached Ewell,
" in which place there was a small skirmish; and
" six horsemen of the latter were taken prisoners,
" and some more near Nonsuch Park.

" On a hill, in the midway between Nonsuch
" and Kingston, the royalists drew up and faced
" their pursuers, but neither side began the attack;
" Levesey waiting for his rear division of horse.

" By way of prelude, however, each sent out
" some single men, who, says Audeley, played va-
" liantly. At length, a cornet in Rich's troop,
" with fifty horse, began the onset, and being fol-
" lowed by Gibbons and the rest of the divisions,
" the royalists, after a gallant defence, and as
" sharp a charge as I ever saw in these unhappy
" wars, were routed; but they went on to Kingston
" in such good order, and having sent their foot
" on before, that the parliament's forces were re-
" pulsed at the entrance of the town."

But to resume our present subject, King James had imbibed a predilection for horse races, before he ascended the English throne; they were in high estimation in Scotland during his minority, previously to which, the English parliament seem to have turned their attention to the subject.

We find, that in the time of Henry VII. and his successors, Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, several acts of parliament were made, to prevent the exportation of horses to Scotland, and other parts.

There is an entry in the Lord's Journal, June 15th 1540—"At length, the bill is read this day, "for encouraging the breed of horses, of a larger "stature, and despatched with unanimous con- "sent, and without a dissenting voice."

The first law of Henry VIII., on this subject, directed that every brood mare should be at least fourteen hands high; and the magistrates to whose care the execution of this law was entrusted, were empowered to scour the wastes and commons, at Michaelmas, and put to death all stallions under the height specified by the act, and all mares, of insufficient size for breeding good foals.

In this reign, regulations were made, to adapt and compel the breeding of horses upon a scale of rank and circumstances. Every archbishop and

duke was obliged, under certain penalties, to keep "seven trotting stone horses for the saddle, "each to be fourteen hands high, and of the age "of three years." A graduated scale was set forth for other ranks downwards, with every minute direction; among which we find, that each person having benefices, to the amount of £100. a year, or a layman, whose wife should wear any French hood or velvet bonnet, was obliged, under the penalty of £20., to keep "one trottynge stone-"horse;" and all persons having parks, or proper enclosures, were directed to keep at least two brood mares.

The fostering and scrutinizing care of this parliament, observes Mr. Lawrence, extended even to the bread the animals ate, concerning which certain regulations were made.

In those days, instead of raw oats, horses were fed on baked bread, and pease were also much used; a custom which continued in the running stables, until the reign of George I.

The act which enforced these regulations, was, however, partially repealed in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, so far as respected Cambridgeshire, and the fen counties; and subsequently, in the 21st James I. its provisions were wholly repealed.

The great men of Elizabeth's reign, appear to

have been fully disposed to profit by the example and injunctions of her father. Italian masters were invited over; the art of managing horses became an universal accomplishment, among the nobility and gentry of England; but most of the professors, both of equitation and farriery, were foreigners.

We learn from Blunderville, who wrote in the time of which we are speaking, that the English horses were at that period so much improved, that one gained a wager by travelling eighty miles in a day.

He also notices the fine form and appearance of some selected cart horses, in the breeding of which, a considerable emulation had begun to shew itself.

On the whole, however, the general breed of horses was, as yet, indifferent, and Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened invasion, found the utmost difficulty in mounting 5,000 cavalry.

Horses were not yet kept exclusively for the purpose of running races, but gentlemen matched their hunters or hacknies, and usually rode the race themselves.

The most fashionable trial, however, of the speed and goodness of their horses, was hunting red herrings, or "the train scent," as it was then called, from the body of some animal, which had

been previously drawn across hedge and ditch. Here the scent was certain and strong, and the hounds would run upon it to the end, with their utmost speed. The matched horses followed these hounds, and to be in with them, was generally accounted a very satisfactory proof of goodness.

Markham, and that celebrated riding master Michael Baret, describe, also, another mode of running matches across the country in those days, denominated the wild goose chase; an imitation of which has continued in occasional use, to the present time, under the name of steeple hunting; that is to say, two horsemen, drunk or sober, in or out of their wits, fix upon a steeple, or some other conspicuous distant object, to which they make a straight cut over hedge, ditch, and gate. We think our readers will do any thing but smile, at this rational pastime, for reasonable creatures.

The wild goose chase, however, at last became more regular and better conducted. It was prescribed, that after the horse had run twelve score yards, he was to be followed wherever he went by the others, within a certain distance agreed upon, as twice or thrice his length. A horse being left behind twelve score, or any limited number of yards, was deemed beaten, and lost the match.

These rude and barbarous modes of horse-

racing gave way, in the reign of James I., to the more scientific, accurate, and satisfactory trials, of the horses carrying stated weights, over measured and even ground.

That monarch, as has before been intimated, brought with him from Scotland, a strong predilection for the turf, which must have prevailed to a considerable degree in that country, for we find, that during his reign there, and before his accession to the crown of England, it was deemed necessary to restrain, by an express law, the passion of the Scots for horse-racing, and laying large bets on the events.

By this law, no person was permitted to win above 100 marks, the surplus being declared the property of the poor.

An act was also passed (in Scotland) in the same reign, to restrain all ordinary persons from keeping horses at hard meat, between the 15th day of May, and the 15th day of October, that practice being held one "among other occasions "of dearth of victuals;" but earls, prelates, lords, and great barons, "or any of his high-"ness's privy council or session, and landed gen-"tlemen who could spend of their own, 1000 marks "of their yearly rent, all charges deducted," were excepted.

The following singular and admonitory law,

respecting farriers, was made in Scotland as early as the reign of James III.

It was enacted, that every farrier who, in shoeing, pricked a horse's foot through ignorance or drunkenness, should deposit the price or value of the horse, until he became sound, and in the interim furnish the owner with another horse. It was also enacted, that in the event of the pricked horse not being cured, the owner should be indemnified by the farrier.

The reign of James I. may be fairly stated, as the period when horse-racing first became a general and national amusement. The races appear to have been at that time conducted nearly in the same style, as to essentials, as in the present day.

They were then called bell courses, the prize being a silver bell; the winner was said to bear or carry the bell.

Regular prizes were now run for in various parts of England. The king and his court, frequently attended races at Croydon and Enfield, in the vicinity of London.

The first match, upon record, in this country, was one against time, which occurred in the year 1604, when John Lepton, a groom, in the service of King James I., undertook to ride five times between London and York, from Monday morning until Saturday night, and actually performed the task within five days.

At this period, much attention was paid to the pedigrees of horses, for the purpose of enhancing their reputation and worth.

The training discipline, in all its variety of regular food, clothing, physic, airing, and gallops, was in full use; and the weights that race horses had to carry were adjusted; the most usual of which were ten stone.

The first Arabian which had ever been known as such in England was purchased by the royal jockey of a Mr. Markham, a merchant, at the price of £500.

The Duke of Newcastle, in his treatise, describes this Arab as a little bay horse of ordinary shape, and declares that he was good for nothing; because, having been trained and started, he could not race, but was beaten by every horse that run against him.

From this circumstance, his Grace adduced an additional argument against the truth of the stories so generally promulgated, concerning the vast powers of the Arabian horse.

Their docility and other qualifications have placed them deservedly high in the estimation of every European nation, and the fond regard and attention paid to them in their own country are remarkable. The Arab, his wife and children, always lie in the same apartment with

the mare and foal, who, instead of injuring, suffer the children to rest on their bodies and necks without incommoding them; the gentle animals even seem afraid to move, lest they should hurt them.

The Arabs never beat or correct their horses, but always treat them with the utmost kindness. They are chiefly reared by the Bedouins, in the northern deserts, between Persia and Syria.

The horses of the Bedouin Arabs, whose lives are spent in traversing the scorching sands, are able, notwithstanding the fervency of the sun and the suffocating heat of the soil over which they pass, to travel three days without drinking, and are contented with a few handfuls of dried beans, given once in twenty-four hours, living (to use the Arabian metaphor) on air.

Mr. Anderson, in his "Recreations in Agriculture," speaking of the Arabian horse, says that swiftness of foot is not so much regarded, as the faculty they possess of bearing fatigue and abstinence without being exhausted; and, indeed, the Arabs are so particular in this respect, that a horse which cannot sustain abstinence for three days, under continued bodily exertion, is accounted of little value.

These horses are of great service to the Arabs in their predatory excursions, of which the following lines are descriptive:

"Him the fierce Arab mounts, and with his troop
"Of bold compeers, ranges the deserts wild,
"Where, by the magnet's aid, the traveller
"Steers his untrodden course; yet oft on land
"Is wreck'd; in the high rolling waves of sand
"Immersed and lost. While these intrepid bands,
"Safe in their horses' strength, outfly the storm,
"And scouring round, make men and beasts their prey."

The courage of the horse is thus magnificently described by one of the inspired writers.*

"The glory of his nostril is terrible. He "paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his "strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. "He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; nei- "ther turneth he his back from the sword. The "quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear "and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with "fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that "it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among "the trumpets, ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle "afar off, the thunder of the captains and the "shouting."

"The fiery courser, when he hears from far
"The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,
"Pricks up his ears and, trembling with delight,
"Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promised fight.
"On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
"Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind;

* Job xxxix. 20.

" His horny hoofs are jetty black and round;
" His chin is double; starting with a bound,
" He turns the turf, and shakes the solid ground;
" Fire from his eyes, clouds from his nostrils flow;
" He bears his rider headlong on the foe."

But to return to our subject, from which these fiery steeds have almost insensibly carried us. We find that, soon after the accession of Charles I., an ordinance was issued, enjoining the substitution of bits or curbs, instead of snaffles, which had probably been of late introduction in the Army. Not long afterwards, the king granted a speciallicence to William Smith and others, to import into this kingdom, horses, mares and geldings; further enjoining them to provide coach horses of the height of fourteen hands and above, and not less than three, nor exceeding seven years of age.

During the civil wars, amusements of the turf were partially suspended, but not forgotten; for we find that Mr. Place, stud-master to Cromwell, was proprietor of the famous horse, White Turk, (the sire of Wormwood and Commoner) and of several capital brood mares, one of which, a great favorite, he concealed in a vault, during the search after Cromwell's effects, at the time of the Restoration, from which circumstance, she took the name of the Coffin Mare, and is designated as such in various pedigrees.

King Charles II., soon after his restoration, re-established the races at Newmarket, which had been instituted by James I. He divided them into regular meetings, and substituted, both there and at other places, Silver Cups or bowls, of the value of one hundred pounds, for the royal gift of the ancient bells, which were in consequence generally dropped, both in name and effect.

William III., though not fond of the turf, paid much attention to the breed of horses for martial service; and in his reign some of the most celebrated stallions were imported.

George Prince of Denmark, was a great amateur of horse racing. He obtained from his royal consort, Queen Ann, grants of royal plates for several places, among which Epsom is, however, not mentioned.

King George I. is not handed down to us as a sporting character; but towards the latter end of his reign, the change of the royal plates into purses of hundred guineas each took place.

In the 13th year of the reign of King George II., an act, cap. 19. was passed, "to restrain and "prevent the excessive increase of horse races."

By this act, after reciting "that the great, "number of horse races for small plates, prizes- "or sums of money had contributed very much "to the encouragement of idleness, to the impo

"verishment of many of the meaner sort of the "subjects of this kingdom, and to the prejudice "of the breed of strong and useful horses;" it was enacted that no person should, thenceforth, enter and start more than one horse, mare or gelding, for one and the same plate, prize, or sum of money. And that no plate, or prize of a less value than £50. should be run for, under the penalty of £200.

It was also by the same act further enacted, that at every such race, for a plate or prize of the value of £50. and upwards, each horse, if five years old, should carry ten stone; if six years old, eleven stone; and if seven years old, twelve stone. And that the owner of any horse, carrying less than the specified weight, should forfeit his horse, and pay the penalty of £200.

At this period there were many capital thorough bred horses in England, the most celebrated of which were the famed Arabians Darley and Godolphin, from which the best horses have been traced for nearly a century. They produced stock of vast size, bone and substance; and were, at the same time, endowed with such extraordinary, and before unheard of, powers of speed, as to render it probable that some of them have reached nature's goal, or ultimate point of perfection.

From the former of these horses descended Flying Childers. He is said to have never run a race,

except at Newmarket, where he beat, with ease, the best horses of his time.

In October 1722, he beat Lord Drogheda's Chaunter, each carrying ten stone, over a six mile course, for 1000 guineas. At six years of age, he ran a race, carrying 9 stone 2 lbs. against Almanzor and Brown Betty, over the round course at Newmarket, three miles, six furlongs, and ninety-three yards, in six minutes and forty seconds; to perform which, he must have moved eighty-two feet and a half in a second of time, or at the rate of nearly one mile in a minute.

This is the greatest speed yet known of a horse, many have approached, but not equalled it. The bay Malton, the property of the late Marquis of Rockingham, in 1763, ran at York, four miles in seven minutes, and forty-three seconds, and a half.

The most extraordinary instance recorded, of fleetness in a trotting pace, was performed on the 4th of July 1788, for a wager of 30 guineas, by a horse, the property of a gentleman of Billiter Square, London. He trotted thirty miles in an hour and twenty minutes, although he was allowed by the terms of the wager, an hour and a half for performing it.

To continue the list of celebrated race horses would extend this article (already it is feared too long) beyond our limits. We will therefore close it with the following account of Eclipse, a horse

whom fame ranks second in the list, and whose history is more closely connected with Epsom than those already described.

ECLIPSE was first the property of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and was foaled during the great eclipse in 1764, from which he received his name. He was a chesnut horse, and at the death of his royal master was purchased by Mr. Wildman, who subsequently sold a moiety, and then the whole of his interest in him, to Colonel O'Kelly, who resided at Clay-hill, Epsom.

Mr. Wildman is said to have been in some degree aware of the worth of this colt, when a yearling, and to have taken the following measures in order to make sure of him. When he arrived at the place of sale, Mr. Wildman produced his watch, and insisted that the auction had commenced before the hour announced in the advertisements, and that the lots sold should be put up again. In order, however, to prevent a dispute, it was agreed by the auctioneer and company that Mr. Wildman should have his choice of any particular lot; by which he secured Eclipse at the moderate price of 70 or 75 guineas.

Mr. Lawrence remarks, that previously to Eclipse's running for the King's plate at Winchester, in 1769, Mr. Wildman sold the moiety of him to Colonel O'Kelly for 650 guineas, and

that O'Kelly subsequently bought the other moiety for 1100 guineas.

Eclipse was withheld from the course till he was five years of age, and was first tried at Epsom. He had considerable length of waist, and stood over a large space of ground, in which particular he was an opposite form to the flying Childers, a short-backed, compact horse, whose reach lay in his lower limbs; but, from the shape of his body, we are inclined to believe that Eclipse would have beaten Childers in a race over a mile course with equal weights.

He once ran four miles in eight minutes, carrying twelve stone, and with this weight Eclipse won eleven King's plates.* He was never beaten, never had a whip flourished over him, or felt the tickling of a spur; nor was he ever for a moment distressed by the speed or rate of a competitor; out-footing, out-striding, and out-lasting, (says Mr. Lawrence) every horse which started against him.

Colonel O'Kelly prized this horse so highly, and treated him with so much kindness, that upon his removal from Clay-hill to Cannons, he had a carriage built for conveying Eclipse to his new abode, his feet being, at the close of his life, too

* It is generally admitted, that a horse which will run four miles in eight minutes, carrying a weight of eight stone and a half, must win plates. *Bingley.*

tender for walking. The carriage was something like a covered waggon, but not so wide, and was drawn by two horses. Eclipse stood in the carriage with his head out of a window, made for that purpose, and in this situation many of the inhabitants saw him pass through the town, from one of whom we received our information.

This celebrated racer died in February, 1789, aged twenty-five years.

When the races on Epsom Downs were first held periodically, we have not been able to trace with accuracy; but we find that from the year 1730, they have been annually held in the months of May or June, and about six weeks previously to which, the hunter's stakes are occasionally run for on the Epsom race course, at one of which, in 1730, the famous horse, Madcap, won the prize, and proved the best plate horse in England.

The races were for a long period held twice in every year, Spring and Autumn; it was then customary to commence the races at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and after the first or second heat, the company usually returned into the town to dinner. In the afternoon they again assembled on the downs, and the races for the day were then finished.

This arrangement has been long discontinued, and the races are now annually held on the downs, adjoining the town, on the Wednesday, Thursday.

and Friday immediately preceding Whitsuntide, except when Easter Monday happens in March; in which case the races are held a fortnight later than usual, in pursuance of certain regulations agreed upon for holding the principal races in the kingdom.

This has been the practice here since the celebrated Derby and Oaks Stakes were first established at Epsom, the former in 1780, and the latter in 1779.

It is at present the custom to commence the races about one o'clock in the afternoon, and to conclude them soon after four.

The principal stakes now contested on this course are the following, viz. On the Wednesday, the CRAVEN STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, three years old to carry 6 stone, four years 8 stone, five years 8 stone 9lbs. six years 9 stone 1lb. and aged 9 stone 5lbs. To run the last mile and a quarter.

The GOLD CUP, value one hundred sovereigns, by subscribers of ten sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added from the racing fund. Three years old to carry 6 stone 4lbs. four years 8 stone, five years 8 stone 10lbs. six years 9 stone, and aged 9 stone 2lbs. and mares and geldings 3lbs. To run the last two miles.

The WOODCOT STAKES, of thirty sovereigns

each for two years old colts 8 stone 6lbs. and fillies, 8 stone 3lbs. To run the last half mile.

On Thursday, the second day—

The DERBY STAKES, about fifty-nine subscribers of fifty guineas each, for colts and fillies three years old; colts to carry 8 stone 7lbs. and fillies 8 stone 2lbs. To run the last mile and a half.

The DURDANS STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added from the racing fund. Three years old to carry 7 stone, four years 8 stone 10lb. five years 9 stone 2lbs. six years and aged, 9 stone 5lbs. mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. To run one mile.

The DENBIES STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added from the racing fund, for maiden horses. Three years old to carry 7 stone, four years 8 stone 7lbs. five years 9 stone 2lbs. six and aged 9 stone 5lbs. To run one mile.

And on Friday, the third and last day—

The OAKES STAKES, about forty-one subscribers of fifty guineas each, for three years old fillies 8 stone 4lbs. To run the last mile and a half.

A PLATE of the value of fifty pounds. Three years old to carry 6 stone 7lbs. four years 8 stone 2lbs. five years 8 stone 9lbs. six years old and aged 9 stone. Two mile heats.

THE WOODCOT PARK STAKES, of ten sovereigns each, with 10 sovereigns added from the racing fund, for three years old and upwards, carrying the same weights as the last.

In addition to the above, there are usually two or three matches of minor interest; but we understand that in future it is intended to prolong the races to four days, commencing with the Tuesday, on which day the following stakes will be run for, viz.

THE SURREY STAKES, of twenty-five sovereigns each.

THE SHIRLEY STAKES, of twenty-five sovereigns each, for colts and fillies; colts to carry 8 stone 7lbs. fillies 8 stone 4lbs. To run the last mile.

A SWEEPSTAKES of fifty sovereigns each, for colts and fillies, not named for the Derby or Oaks stakes. The colts to carry 8 stone 3lbs., fillies 8 stone. To run the last mile.

And the present stewards of the Epsom Races, are

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby
and
William Northey, Esq. M. P.

The partiality of men in general for the sport; the season of the year, at which the races are held; the picturesque beauty of the downs; and

the vicinity of the course to the metropolis, all combine to establish the celebrity which Epsom Races have attained.

During the race week Epsom has the appearance of a busy and crowded city. At an early hour in the morning, persons of all ranks, and carriages innumerable, are seen pouring into the town at every inlet. All the accommodations and provisions, that the surrounding villages can supply, are put in requisition.

The downs present a lively and interesting picture, especially on the Thursday, which is considered the most fashionable day for visiting the races.

Several members of the royal family, and most of the nobility, attend these races; and, if the weather be fine, there are seldom less than 60,000 persons assembled here on the Thursday, when the Derby stakes are contested. Of these the vicious and unprincipled form a tolerable proportion; nor is it indeed surprising, where 60,000 persons are assembled to witness a horse race, that these should obtrude themselves, either with the view of propagating vice, or robbing the bystanders. It, therefore, generally follows that many atrocities are committed; and those who fortunately escape the numerous accidents, which occur, have to lament the loss of some portion of their property.

We have little more to add, in continuation of the History of Epsom, that would be generally interesting; but, before we conclude, it is our intention to lay before our readers a sketch of its present situation.

In so doing, we shall only present a brief itinerary of the village, that being amply sufficient to shew that Epsom has charms beyond either the reach of Fashion, or the controul of Art.

The votaries of pleasure may have ceased to draw their magic circle around her mineral springs, but her salubrious air,* and still enticing downs, have not ceased to retain as permanent inhabitants many families of the highest respectability.

The perambulations around the village are of the most pleasing description, available alike to horsemen and pedestrians.

The rude axe has not yet entirely deprived the landscape of Nature's plumes of green.

The beautiful plantations of Garlands, the more stately groves of Durdans, and the ancient and magnificent trees of Woodcote, combine to give a richness to the scenery of the surrounding country; and present either from the Downs or Common, the town of Epsom encircled in their foliage.

* There are in Epsom at the present time persons above ninety, and several upwards of eighty years of age.

From the summit of the downs, especially, is commanded one of the richest and most luxuriant views in the county.

The diversity of the soil upon which the town of Epsom stands is very considerable; it being situated at the point of junction between the chalk and the sandy and gravelly beds belonging to what is geologically termed the plastic or brick clay formation, from beneath which the chalk rises with a gentle ascent to the southward, and forms the undulating downs before-mentioned, which are so well known to all amateurs of horse-racing.

These downs are a part of that great branch of the central chalk mass of Salisbury Plain, which, diverging at Farnham, extends through the entire length of Surrey and Kent, terminating between Folkstone and Dover, and is sometimes called "The North Surrey and Kent Downs." Its breadth varies from about four to eight miles.

The plastic clay formation which overlays it, and upon which a large portion of the town of Epsom stands, is not of any considerable breadth, being itself overlaid on the north-west side of the town, by the London or blue clay, from beneath which it rises irregularly.

In most parts, especially those nearest the chalk, it exhibits numerous unconsolidated beds

of ochrey sand and gravel, mixed in various proportions with angular flint pebbles and small rounded fragments of chalk, and occasionally intersected by veins of pure sand of considerable extent.

In these beds, excellent water is found at a moderate depth, and in such abundance that, in one instance, where recourse was had to boring instead of sinking a well, the water has risen to the surface, with sufficient force to form a natural fountain.

But at the north-west part of the town, which stands upon the edge of the clay, the wells are much deeper.

The agricultural character of the soil is of course much diversified. The thin layer of vegetable mould above the chalk, is too light and shallow to be very productive, though excellent for horticultural purposes when mixed with the rich loam found to the westward of the town.

The fine turf of the downs is well known to the frequenters of the races; but the beauty of the surface has, within the last few years, been almost entirely destroyed; it being gradually broken up for the sake of a stratum of loose flints* found

* The present situation of these flints, as well as that of the flints and rounded fragments found in the sandy and gravelly beds before mentioned, evidently results from the action of water

about a foot or two below, and used in repairing the roads for many miles round.

The clay tract to the north-west is for the most part cold, barren, and difficult of tillage. When wet it is extremely adhesive, and after drought it presents cracks, often a yard in depth, and several inches in breadth.*

The intermediate beds present an endless variety in the quality of the soil; which, however, is seldom favourable to any thing that takes deep root. The roots of fruit trees being generally affected by canker, if suffered to penetrate too far downward.

But the most striking feature exhibited by these beds of sand and gravel before described, is an occasional flow of water, locally denominated "The Earth Bourn," which permeants them in every direction—usually rising within a foot or two of the surface, and sometimes oozing out even above the ground.

upon the chalk, in which the flint was originally deposited.—This action seems to have been sufficiently powerful to have broken up its upper strata;—washing its debris together with a portion of the imbedded flint into the low ground adjoining, and leaving the remainder scattered over the surface of the high land in the vicinity of its original situation.

* On the Nore, south of Walton, this clay forms a sort of pavement in many places, and divides by desication into small columns resembling in form those of the Giant's Causeway.

Its duration and the time of its recurrence are alike irregular, although it seldom fails to succeed a wet summer. Sometimes, however, it does not appear for three or four years, and sometimes it flows for two or three years successively. Its duration varies from four to eight months. It generally commences running soon after Christmas, and disappears about May or June.

At the same time that it begins to flow at Epsom, it likewise shows itself at Smitham Bottom, near Croydon, and it is also observed in a deep pit near Nonsuch Park.

Its source (like that of other intermitting springs) is probably in some extensive cleft or cavern in the adjoining hills, having a syphon shaped mouth, which in dry summers does not become filled up to the point requisite to cause its running: but it must be confessed, that some of the phenomena which it exhibits cannot easily be accounted for.

The numerous botanical productions of Epsom and its vicinity, are as varied as the soil in which they vegetate.

We have inserted in the Appendix* a copious Botanical Survey of the neighbourhood, which has been prepared with much labour, and will, we

* Appendix, No. 8.

trust, prove acceptable to such of our readers as delight in the study of botany.

The town of Epsom is abundantly supplied with provisions, and in its accommodations ranks above most towns within the same distance of the metropolis.

Besides a regular coach, which leaves the Spread Eagle for London every morning at eight o'clock, and returns thence at four in the afternoon, there are several others passing daily through Epsom, to and from Dorking, Horsham, Arundel, Bognor, Worthing, Guildford, Godalming, and Chichester daily. The eight o'clock Epsom coach is a great accommodation to the inhabitants. The civil deportment and obliging attention of the proprietor, Mr. Hunt, greatly enhance the accommodation afforded by his coach, and entitle him to the patronage and support of the inhabitants.

Here are also three common stage caravans for the conveyance of goods and parcels, which leave Epsom for London every evening, and return thence the following day.

The post-office is open every night, except Saturday, till eleven o'clock, at which hour the mail leaves Epsom for London; and, by a late arrangement, letters from London may be obtained at the post-office as early as six o'clock in the

morning, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the highly respectable post-master, Mr. Jacquet, who has performed the duties of the office for many years with credit to himself, and advantage to the neighbourhood.

Here are three principal inns, the Spread Eagle, King's Head, and Coffee House, and ten public houses!

The Spread Eagle and King's Head are Posting Houses, and at the Coffee House the magistrates of the district hold their petty sessions.

The accommodation at the inns is very respectable, and as they are equally conducted with the greatest propriety, cleanliness, and attention, we refrain from recommending any one in particular.

In Epsom are three schools of the first class, kept by Clergymen of the Established Church, and of high character.

The parish church having been lately rebuilt, affords ample accommodation for her members, and the Independent Chapel, which has just been thoroughly repaired, offers the same advantages to those who dissent from her.

The market, for which there is a charter granted by King James II., has been so long discontinued, that it is not even mentioned by Aubrey, or any other of the county historians.

Should the inhabitants, however, be wise enough

to apply to Parliament for leave to enclose the common, and the lord of the manor concurring in the measure, enfranchise the copyhold land, it is more than probable that the market would be re-established, and the prosperity of the town ensured.

In order, however, to proceed regularly in noticing some of the principal houses, which at present ornament Epsom and its environs, we will commence with the Nursery Grounds of Messrs. C. and J. Young, which are situated in East street, at the entrance of the town, to the north of the London Road. To Messrs. Young we are indebted for many valuable additions to our botanical list, their scientific knowledge is well known, and the circumstance of their having obtained several medals from that national and highly useful institution, the Horticultural Society, sufficiently attest their merit. We cannot, however, refrain from observing, that in the production of pelargoniums, (of which we believe they have 260 varieties) dahlias, and monthly roses, they are considered pre-eminent. We remember once seeing at a meeting of the Horticultural Society a camellia japonica myrtifolia, or myrtle-leaved camellia, raised by these gentlemen, and although it was only thirty-three inches high, it had thirty-six full blown flowers with several buds not then opened. The readiness

with which the respectable inhabitants and strangers are admitted into their grounds, greatly enhances the pleasure experienced in viewing them.

Opposite to Messrs. Young's Nursery Grounds are the Alms-houses before mentioned, in which a limited number of poor widows find a comfortable asylum in their declining years.

A continuation of the London Road leads to the end of Church Street, in the centre of which, on the eastern side, stands a handsome modern house, the residence of Henry Gosse, Esq. whose services to the parish of Epsom, have been already noticed. To this Gentleman we feel particularly indebted for some valuable information respecting the soil of Epsom, and for a very elaborate and accurate description of the new church, in rebuilding which the parish of Epsom has derived much advantage from his correct taste, and extensive knowledge. On the same side of the street, a little to the south, is the Independent Chapel, in which tradition says Dr. Watts used occasionally to preach, during his residence with Sir John Hartop, Bart.; whose house nearly adjoins the chapel, and is at present occupied by Henry Miller, Esq.; formerly it was much frequented, when under Presbyterian management.

Since that period, we have only been able to collect the following particulars of the

CHAPEL, CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

In the year 1803, Mr. Shaw being then the absolute owner of the chapel, used it as a barn, and it was in a sad state of dilapidation; the roof was in decay; the heavens could be seen through it; the clock remained in its place without having performed its evolutions for many years; large square pews remained at the sides of the building, but the centre was filled with lumber, and implements of husbandry; here and there hung the tattered remains of curtains suspended by cords, while others had fallen down; hassocks, cushions, and hymn books lay scattered in various places, almost mouldering into dust, and the whole appearance of the place was calculated to impress the pious mind with the most gloomy reflections. Various applications had been made to the owner for the place, and amongst other purposes for which it was desired, was the repairing of it for a theatre by a set of strolling players.

While it was in this state, a gentleman who resided at Epsom on intimate terms with Mr. Shaw, availed himself of that intimacy to restore the building to its original purpose;

having solicited Mr. Shaw to let him have it, he was informed that to build a barn to use instead of it would cost £300.; and the interest of that sum, £15. per annum, was the least at which it would be let; but the great expense of putting it into repair being urged, and an offer of £10. per annum for a lease of ninety-nine years being made, Mr. Shaw was induced to lower his demand to £12. and to promise that during his life he would subscribe £2. annually for the largest pew, formerly used by his father. A contract was accordingly entered into for a lease of ninety-nine years, at £12. per annum, to be granted to such persons as should be named by the gentleman who made the application, and who then received the key.

The expense of repairing was very great. Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Highbury, gave pews for the middle of the chapel; Mr. Winchester, late of the Strand, who then had a house at Clay-hill, subscribed £50; sundry other subscriptions amounted altogether to about £100. and the deficiency, being nearly £300., was paid by the gentleman who had succeeded in procuring the lease. When Mr. Shaw died, he was found, as Receiver-General of the County of Surrey, to be much in arrear to government, and an extent issued against all his property; the freehold of the chapel, together

with the ground belonging to it, was purchased by the above gentleman, who subsequently executed a trust deed, which was prepared by T. Pellatt, Esq. Ironmonger's Hall, and is now in his possession. From this time Mr. Atkinson held the chapel till 1819, when it was taken by a person whose doctrines were in the highest degree objectionable. He did not continue long; but such was the effect of his preaching, that the interest of the chapel was gone. It continued open, but few persons attended till 1824, when the piety and benevolence of Thomas Wilson, Esq. one of the trustees, induced him thoroughly to repair the chapel, and to appoint ministers capable of rightly dividing the word of truth.

Immediately facing the chapel is a school, conducted on the Pestalozzian system, by the Rev. J. Barron; beyond which, to the south, is another upon the same plan, by the Rev. Dr. Mayo. On the same side, further up the street, is the vicarage house, an ancient building, exhibiting a gloomy appearance from the road, in consequence of the number of trees with which it is overshadowed.

It is, however, a comfortable family house, though much out of repair, and the domestic offices are well arranged. In the garden stands a fine tree of the original golden pippins, now

almost extinct in this country; and from an artificial mount in the garden, a fine view is obtained of the downs. The Rev. Joseph Darby has resided here, as the minister of the parish, upwards of twelve years. To the south of the vicarage is the seat of the Rev. Robert Hesketh. It was formerly a much larger building; but has recently been modernized and improved. Behind the house is a handsome conservatory.

Opposite the vicarage, and adjoining the premises of Mr. Miller, is the mansion lately occupied by John Whitmore, Esq. a gentleman universally respected and esteemed. He resided at Epsom for many years, where his affable manners and benevolent actions gained him the esteem of all who knew him. He was also for a long period a governor of the Bank of England. Beyond Mr. Whitmore's, and adjoining the brewery of Messrs. Pagden, is the church, of which we have given a full description. Near to the church is Pitt-place, the house in which the death of the late Lord Littleton took place; the extraordinary circumstances relating to which are too well known to need repetition. The grounds are singularly beautiful, and were formed originally of a chalk-pit. The sides are now ornamented with well-grown trees, and the bed covered with a carpet of perpetual green. In the conservatory, which is en-

tered from the drawing-room, is one of the largest myrtle trees in the kingdom, it being sixteen feet high, and two feet in girth. The view from the house is confined, but from the upper walk there is a fine view of the downs, and neighbouring scenery. It is now the property of Rowland Stephenson, Esq. and is occupied by F. Hodgson, Esq. M. P. for Barnstaple.

Passing the house of John Jackson, Esq. on the right, and a cottage orneé adjoining, belonging to James Gibson, Esq. the road continues by Down Hall, the residence of the Earl of Oxford, a building indicating comfort rather than splendour. Behind this mansion are the stables appropriated for training race horses, under the care of Mr. Forth, whose knowledge is held in high estimation by the fanciers of the turf. Adjoining to these stables are those occupied by Mr. Farrall, the clerk of the race course, and which are likewise appropriated for race horses. Beyond Farrall's, the road continues on the south east to Banstead, by Nork, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Arden, and to the south it terminates on the downs, where the horse races are annually held.

Over the downs, are some delightful rides to Headley, Walton, &c. along the turf; and to the west there is a lane, called Chalk Lane, which

leads by a circuitous route to the town, with a branch over Woodcote Green, skirting the common to Ashtead. In Chalk Lane is situate

DURDANS,

the palace so often mentioned in this work; and which is now the seat of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart, M. P. for Rutland.

The mansion is a handsome building of red brick, with stone plinth, and coping; and has lately been enlarged, and considerably improved. The present structure is, however, far from possessing the magnificence of the former building, which was erected by the Earl of Berkley, of the materials of Nonsuch; and afterwards occupied by the Earl of Guildford.

This palace was, subsequently, the residence of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales,* the father of our late beloved and revered king, who when a youth, passed some time here. The apple tree was standing a few years since, which he was fond of ascending, when a boy.

Soon after his Royal Highness Prince Frederick left Durdans, the palace was taken down, and in 1764, when Mr. Belchier was proceeding to erect a new mansion, a fire happened accidentally, occasioned by the falling of a piece of wood from

* Appendix, No. 9.

the kitchen grate, which wholly destroyed the building.

The present fabric, of which the annexed plate is a good representation, was soon afterwards erected, and the property purchased by Mr. Dallowe. It subsequently became the residence of Mrs. Kenworthy, and afterwards of Mr. Blackman, by whom the estate was sold to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. the present occupier.

At the period Durdans was occupied by Prince Frederick, hawking had not ceased to be a favorite amusement with persons of quality; for we find, that Prince Frederick frequently enjoyed the sport upon the downs, where to this day there is a spot known as the hawkery.

The avenue of walnut trees, which was nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and extended from the front of the palace to an obelisk in the common fields, has long since been removed. The existence of these trees, however, proves that Epsom contributed to establish the reputation Surrey had acquired in the time of Fuller, for the production of walnuts. The obelisk before mentioned was taken down in 1824, and the flints of which it was built used in facing the new church.

In the shrubbery at Durdans, stands a small triangular pillar, said to have been erected by Frederick Prince of Wales, to the memory of a

favorite dog. Near to this spot is a magnificent beech tree, still bearing the appellation of "The King's Tree." Tradition reports, that on this tree the names of our late king and his nurse were cut, and which was probably the fact, for when we visited the grounds in 1824, the words "Prince of Wales," and marks of other inscriptions were distinguishable, though (with the exception of the words mentioned,) the letters were too much filled up by the bark to be deciphered. The gardener, Mr. Coombs, who has resided upon the estate upwards of sixty years, assured us, that twenty years since he could trace every letter. It is therefore much to be regretted, that his memory does not enable him to recollect the exact words. This tree was much injured by lightning in 1822.

When standing among the trees which had witnessed so many of the juvenile hours, and probably contributed to the youthful pleasures of our late monarch, we felt a strong inclination to transcribe the following poem, and leave it as a memento:—

Oh! may these trees be ever green,
Perpetual spring enwreathe them,
May bloom on every bough be seen,
And lovely flowers beneath them!

Be fresh each leaf, be strong each form;
No biting winds impair them:
And may the red-wing of the storm
Pass ever by and spare them!

'Twas here in boyhood that he strayed,
When not a care molested:
Here George our king beneath this shade,
On summer evenings rested.

We feel those years revive again,
So sweet and far departed—
Ah! thoughts like these are not in vain,
They calm the troubled hearted!

It is a melancholy scene,
To view the woodlands yellow;
And winters snow, where late serene
Waved autumn's harvest mellow.

But 'tis a most consoling truth,
When feeling we must sever
From all that gave delight to youth,
We part—but not for ever!

As in a mirror vanished years,
This well-known view is raising
With lightning glow the past appears
As thoughtful I am gazing.

May no rude hands this spot deform;
No biting winds impair it:
And may the red-wing of the storm
Pass ever by and spare it!

The next seat worthy of notice in this place, is that described by Mr. Toland, as "the Grove," but now called Garland's, after the family in whose possession it has been many years; and is now

the residence of Nathaniel Garland, Esq., late high sheriff of Essex.

It is situated at the north-west end of Chalk Lane, and is a handsome brick building, surrounded by about fifty acres of land, well timbered, and finely undulating.

Beyond Garlands, towards Woodcote Green, is a large house, formerly the residence of Sir John Jackson, Bart.; but now the property of James Elmslie, Esq., who has resided here for some years.

Mr. Elmslie has considerably improved this estate, and displayed much judgment, in the distribution of the grounds. The house is a handsome edifice, but too near the road in front; from the back (which is less confined) a good view is obtained of the town and neighbouring fields.

The house standing in the lane, branching from Woodcote to the town, is the property of Mrs. Haynes; and now the residence of Mrs. Fish. It was formerly the abode of the celebrated Dr. Maden, of whom we have given an account in the Appendix;* during his residence here, he interposed his authority as a magistrate, to prevent the introduction of illegal games into the town during the race week; he gave notice to those

* Appendix, No. 10.

persons, who were in the habit of letting their houses for this purpose, that it was contrary to the laws of their country, and if they persisted in doing it, they must take the consequences. Several tradespeople, who disregarded this notice, were sent to prison, which so exasperated the inhabitants, that they burnt his effigy, near the spot where the pump now stands.

On Woodcote Green, to the left of the road, is the house in which Sir Edward Northey, secretary to Queen Ann, resided.

It was from this place, that rooks were first taken to the Temple Gardens, in London, by Sir William Northey, where they still continue to build in defiance of the noise and smoke, with which they are surrounded. This estate is now the property of William Northey, Esq. M. P. for Newport, and one of the stewards of the Epsom Races, during the continuance of which, he is generally honoured with the company of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and other noble and distinguished personages. On the opposite side of the Green, is the residence of Richard Harvey, Esq., an elegant villa, replete with comfort. There are several lodging houses, the property of Mr. Jaquet, pleasantly situated on Woodcote Green; passing which, the road continues along the edge of the common, to

WOODCOTE PARK,

the noble residence of Mrs. de Teissier, entirely surrounded by a ring fence, enclosing lands to a considerable extent.

Woodcote Park, was for a long period the residence of the owners of the Manor of Ebbisham; until Mrs. Evelyn divided the estates, by giving the Manor of Ebbisham to Mr. Parkhurst, and Woodcote Park, with the Manor of Horton, to Charles Lord Baltimore, as before mentioned.

Lord Baltimore pulled down the old mansion, and built the present splendid edifice. It was subsequently purchased of Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore, by Mr. Monk; who disposed of the estate, in the following year, to Mr. Nelson, a son of Aldermam Nelson, of London. In 1777, Mr. Nelson sold Woodcote Park, with other estates to Arthur Cuthbert, Esq., who, after dividing the park, and separating the Manor of Horton from it, sold the mansion, with the present park and estates, to Lewis de Teissier, Esq., whose widow now resides here.

It is much to be regretted that the mansion, (which is of stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, of corresponding elegance,) should be so entirely secluded from the public view. If a few trees were removed, the house would be visible;

and add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the impression at present produced, of its being a mere wood, dissipated.

The road, leading from the town to Woodcote, continues under the park pales, to

ASHTEAD PARK,

the seat of Colonel Howard, distant about two miles, from the town of Epsom. The walk to Ashtead Park, over Woodcote Green, is most delightful, and only surpassed by the greater beauty of the park itself; through which, there is a public road to the lower part of the village.

The timber in the park is well dispersed, and finely grown; particularly some of the elms, and are no less venerable on account of age, than admired for their extraordinary size. The deer kept here in considerable numbers, are often seen bounding over the grass, and add much to the charms of this enticing spot. The ground is pleasingly undulated, and from some of the eminences, the views are exceedingly rich and extensive.

The park contains one hundred and forty acres, surrounded by a brick wall, and includes the parish church; adjoining which, was the ancient mansion house, where Sir Robert Howard received the visits of Charles II. The table at

which that monarch dined, was preserved until the demolition of the old mansion, by the late Richard Howard, Esq., who built the present splendid edifice, the residence of the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard.

Passing over Epsom common, from Woodcote Green, by some cottages and the farm house of Mr. Fox, we approach the south-west entrance into Epsom; at the commencement of which, about half a mile from the town, to the right of the turnpike road from Dorking to Epsom, tands Mr. Steele's Academy; adjoining is a large house, lately occupied by Mr. Kilner, but now by Robert Barclay, Esq. It was formerly the seat of Governor Starke, and subsequently of Lady Duckingfield; from the back of the house, are some delightful views of the downs, Woodcote, and surrounding country.

Proceeding towards Epsom, past the house of Solomon Davies, Esq. and the Work-house, an old building, formerly the residence of the Earl of Berkeley; we pass on the left of the road, a handsome white house, partly skreened from the road by trees and evergreens. It formed part of Mr. Rooth's elegant mansion, described by Toland. It afterwards became the property of Sir John Brewer Davis, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Cunningham, a corn chandler, of

Epsom, who, having amassed some money, ruined himself by the purchase of this property, and was afterwards a bankrupt. He divided the land, and pulled down the greater part of the house, after which he disposed of the estate to Sir James Alexander, the present owner, who has much enlarged and improved the mansion. The grounds are well laid out; on the summit of the hill at the back of the house, is a fine sheet of water, well stocked with fish. Sir James Alexander has for many years been an active magistrate of Surrey, and was high sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1801, at which period he received the honor of knighthood.

On the opposite side of the road, formerly stood two large houses, but these, like many others in the neighbourhood, have been long since removed.

Adjoining Sir James Alexander's, on the east, are a pleasing villa and grounds, belonging to Mrs. Pugh. This estate was formerly the property of Sir William Parsons, and was then a place of much grandeur.

At his death, it came into the possession of Mr. Bowles, who divided the lands, and suffered the house to remain in a most ruinous state for a long period; during which, a gang of smugglers occupied it, spreading a report that the place was

haunted by evil spirits—beyond all doubt, during their stay, forbidden spirits too frequently took up their abode in it.

These premises subsequently became the property of Mr. Price, and were sold by him to Mr. Thomas, whose widow resided here many years; and afterwards sold the estate to John Pugh, Esq., who repaired and greatly improved the house, from which the grounds ascend, with a gentle acclivity, to a grove upon the summit of the hill, whence Saint Pauls, and other eminent objects may be seen.

We have been informed, that a row of houses formerly stood near the site of the kitchen garden, no traces of them are now visible.

On the opposite side of the road, in this direction, is a red brick mansion, (of which material most of the houses in Epsom are built.) From the road this house has a gloomy appearance, the front being towards the downs and common fields, over which it commands extensive views. It is the residence of John Sabb, Esq., whose charities to the poor, though extensive, are almost unknown, except to the grateful recipients.

Continuing our route down New Inn Lane into the town, we pass the residences of Joseph Teale, Esq., and Thomas Coope, Esq.; beyond which towards the town is the National Subscription

School, supported by annual contributions and a collection made once a year at the church, with the assistance of several legacies, which have been bequeathed for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the charity.

In this school, conducted upon Dr. Bell's system, there are at present only 76 boys and 77 girls, although calculated to contain more than double the number. The children are instructed in all the useful and necessary branches of education.

In the centre of the town is a large pond, favorable to the increase of gold and silver fish, which we have frequently seen boys take out with a common cabbage net.*

At the eastern end of the pond is the watch-house mentioned by Toland, and in as much need of embellishment as when he wrote, 100 years ago. Beyond the watchhouse, and between the King's Head and Spread Eagle, is a public Circulating Library kept by Mr. Wm. Dorling, who is also a bookseller, printer, and stationer.

In the town of Epsom are several tradesmen of considerable business, and great respectability, whose families have long resided in the parish.

* Appendix, No. 11.

Immediately opposite to the Spread Eagle, and on the north side of the town, is a charming walk over the meadows to Horton, leaving Epsom Court on the left, and the farm occupied by Mr. Whitbourn on the right.

There is another equally pleasing walk to the south of the inn, extending along the fields, either to the downs, the top of Church Street, or Woodcote Green.

The Church Parade is approached by a narrow passage, to the south of the Eagle; in it are some respectable houses, of which those occupied by the Rev. E. Richards, and J. Rocke, Esq. are the principal. On the west side of the road leading from the town to the downs, and opposite the parade, is a handsome building, enclosed with iron palisades, the residence of Mrs. Ashley, who has many years lived at Epsom to the great benefit of the poor, who have largely partaken of her bounty.

There is yet another agreeable walk, leading over Clay Hill to the Common, and Horton, whence the views are extensive and beautiful. Saint Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the surrounding country to a considerable extent, may from here be readily distinguished in a clear day, without the aid of a glass.

Clay Hill probably derives its name from the

stiff clay of which it is composed. This hill, rising gradually from the town, conducts us by Stamford Green and the windmill, to the Old Wells, of which we have before made mention.

On the north side of Clay Hill, is the residence of Charles W. Williams, Esq., whose attention has chiefly contributed to the establishment and prosperity of the Epsom Savings Bank.

To this gentleman the inhabitants of Epsom are much indebted, for his exertions in promoting whatever measures might conduce to their public advantage. The great improvements lately made at the eastern entrance into Epsom, have been carried into effect under his superintendence.

The house near the residence of Mr. Williams, has been much improved by its present owner, the Rev. P. H. Douglas, who occasionally assists the Rev. Mr. Darby in the ministerial duties of the parish. On the opposite side of Clay Hill is the seat of Samuel Knipe, Esq., and almost adjoining it, Hookfield Grove, the residence of his brother Edward Knipe, Esq.

This is the house mentioned by Toland as the residence of Sir John Ward, of whom it was purchased by Sir Ralph Knipe.

Since his time, the estate has been considerably improved by the removal of one or two

houses, the sites of which have been added to the grounds.

The most pleasing view of the mansion and grounds, is obtained from a bye-lane leading from the common.

On the summit of Clay Hill, to the north, stand the house and stables of the late Mr. O'Kelly, who probably owes his posthumous fame to his celebrated horse Eclipse.

At the distance of a short mile from the town, in this direction, is Horton Place, the seat of James Trotter, Esq., before described, beyond which the road passes to

HORTON LODGE,

the property of Charles Browning, Esq., at present occupied by J. F. Franks, Esq. It is a handsome edifice, and is pleasantly situated upon the verge of the common; over which it commands some rich and extensive views.

To the left of the road, and adjoining Stamford pond, is Stamford Cottage, a pleasant seat, the residence of J. Richardson, Esq. The distance from Epsom to Esher and Claremont,* by Jessop's Well, does not exceed five miles; but for want of a proper road in that direction, the

* Appendix, No. 12.

journey must be performed by the circuitous route of Ditton, thereby increasing the distance to nine miles.

We are much surprised a good line of communication has not been formed between Epsom and Esher. We understand that some project of the kind was in contemplation during the residence of the Princess Charlotte at Claremont, but since her lamented death, it seems to have been forgotten.

In addition to the houses noticed, several others, occupied by families of respectability, might be mentioned; but as our History of Epsom has already exceeded the limits at first intended, we will close the subject with the following account of the once celebrated *Palace of Nonsuch*, situated a short distance from the town.

THE PALACE OF NONSUCH,

with its extensive parks and grounds, formed part of the parish of Cuddington; nearly the whole of the village was destroyed by King Henry VIII. in order to make room for the palace, he erected on its site.

That monarch admiring the situation of the village, purchased the manor and estates of the family of Codington, in the eighteenth year of his

reign, and annexed the same to the Honour of Hampton Court.

He rebuilt the manor house, and converted it into a palace, called afterwards, from its splendour and magnificence, NONSUCH.

This palace has been much celebrated, both by English and foreign writers. Camden says, "It "is built with so much splendour and elegance, "that it stands a monument of art, and you "would think the whole science of architecture "exhausted on this building. It has such a pro- "fusion of animated statues, and finished pieces "of art, rivalling the monuments of ancient "Rome itself, that it justly has and maintains its "name;" thence as Leland sings,—

"Unrivall'd in design the Briton's tell
"The wond'rous praises of this nonpareil."

Hentzner, a German, who visited England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, published, in latin, at his return into his own country, an account of his travels.

That part of his account relating to England, was printed by the Honourable Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill, in 1757, with a translation.

His account of Nonsuch is as follows:

"Nonsuch, a royal retreat, built by Henry "VIII. with an excess of magnificence and ele-

" gance, even to ostentation; one would imagine " every thing that architecture can perform to " have been employed in this one work; there " are every where so many statues that seem to " breathe; so many miracles of consummate art; " so many casts that rival even the perfection of " Roman antiquity, that it may well obtain and " justify its name of Nonsuch, being without an " equal, or as the poet sings,—

" 'This which no equal has in art or fame,
" Britons deservedly do Nonsuch name.'

" The palace itself is so encompassed with " parks, full of deer, delicious gardens, groves " ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of ver- " dure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that " it seems to be a place pitched on by Pleasure " herself to dwell in, along with Health."

" In the pleasure and artificial gardens are " many columns and pyramids of marble: two " fountains that spout water one round the other " like a pyramid, upon which are perched small " birds, that stream water out of their bills. In " the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, " with Actaeon turned into a stag, as he was " sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs with " inscriptions. There is, besides, another pyra- " mid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which " spirt upon all who come within their reach."

On the 18th of August, 1599, the French Ambassador came to Queen Elizabeth at the palace of Nonsuch, where she was then residing.

We are told by Lyson, that "he was brought "to see all the singularities of the gardens, which "astonished and pleased him infinitely."

"This stately edifice," observes Miss Aikin, in her Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, "of which not a vestige now remains, was situated "near Ewell in Surrey; and commanded from its "lofty turrets, extensive views of the surrounding country. It was built round two courts, an "outer and an inner one, both very spacious; and "the entrance to each was by a square gatehouse, "highly ornamented, embattled, and having turrets at the four corners. These gatehouses "were of stone, as was the lower story of the "palace itself: but the upper one was of wood "richly adorned and set forth, and garnished with "a variety of statues, pictures, and other antic "forms of excellent art and workmanship; and of "no small cost; all which ornaments, it seems, "were made of rye dough. In modern language "the "Pictures" would probably be called basso "relievo's. From the eastern and western angles "of the inner court rose two slender turrets five "stories high, with lanthorns on the top, which "were leaded, and surrounded with wooden balus-

" trades. These towers of observation, from " which the two parks attached to the palace, and " a wide expanse of champaign country beyond, " might be surveyed as in a map, were celebrated " as the peculiar boast of Nonsuch."

King Henry VIII. also made two parks here, the great park consisting of 911 acres, and the little park consisting of 671 acres, in the latter the palace of Nonsuch was built; the old manor-house and the parish church, which stood there, having been previously pulled down by the king's direction. The great park was afterwards called Worcester Park; but from what it obtained that name is not now known.

King Charles II., on the 18th day of January, 1670, granted the palace of Nonsuch, the great and little parks, and the estates appendant, to Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, whom he created Baroness of Nonsuch.

When the Duchess came into possession, she pulled down the palace, of which so much has been said by Camden and Hentzner, and converted the parks into farms.

She died the 9th October, 1709, and gave both parks to her grandson Charles, then Duke of Grafton, whose son, in 1731, sold Worcester-Park to John Walter, Esq.

Worcester-Park subsequently became the pro-

perty of the Rev. —— Clarke, who married a grand-daughter of Mr. Walter.

Mr. Clarke sold this estate to Mr. Taylor, from whom it descended to William Taylor, Esq. the present owner.

In the same year, 1731, the Duke of Grafton sold the little park to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who built a house at a short distance from the site of the palace, and though himself a dissenter, gave it to his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Whateley, on condition that he should take priest's orders.

Mr. Whateley did so, and resided here during his life. At his death, this park and estate were sold to Samuel Farmer, Esq. the present owner, who pulled down the house erected by Mr. Thompson, and built a handsome mansion on its site, wherein he now resides.

THE END.

APPENDIX

TO

THE HISTORY OF EPSOM.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE Saxons were idolaters, and, according to Herodotus, their leagues were confirmed by human blood.

Having put wine into an earthen vessel, they with a sword or knife made a gash in their bodies, then dipped their weapons into a cup; and after many invocations to their idols, and imprecations against whosoever should fail of their solemn engagement, they drank up the wine.

These inhuman ceremonies are thus described by Chatterton:—

Ye dreary altars, by whose side
The Druid priest, in crimson dy'd,
The solemn dirges sung;
And drove the golden knife,
Into the palpitating seat of life;
While rent with horrid shouts, the distant valleys rung!

The bleeding body bends,
The gloomy purple stream ascends,
While the troubled spirit near,
Hovers in the steamy air;
Again the sacred dirge they sing,
Again the distant hill and coppice-valley ring.

APPENDIX.—No. II.

Saint Augustine's Mission into England.

It was about 150 years after the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, that Gregory sent his first mission into our island, towards the close of the sixth century. It was no sudden thought, but the effect of much deliberation. Even before his consecration at Rome, walking one day in the forum, he saw some very handsome youths exposed for sale. Asking of what country they were, he was informed they were of the island of Britain. "Are the inhabitants of that island, christians or "pagans?" inquired he. They are pagans, was the reply. Alas! said he, deeply sighing, that the prince of darkness should possess countenances so luminous; and that so fair a front, should carry minds destitute of eternal grace. "What "is the name of the nation?" Angli, it was said. "In truth they have angelic countenances, and it "is a pity they should not be coheirs with angels "in heaven," "What is the province from "which they come?" Deira, (that is Northumberland) he was told. "It is well," said he, "De "irâ, snatched from the wrath of God, and called "to the mercy of Christ." "What is the name of "their King?" Ella, was the answer. Playing upon the name, "Alleluia should be sung to

"God in those regions." Impressed with the importance of the object, he earnestly entreated the existing Roman bishop, to send a mission to the island, offering himself as one ready for the task. Nothing but the officious benevolence of the Roman citizens, prevented the work at that time. Gregory was too much beloved at Rome, to be allowed to leave it.

He had not long ascended the pontificate, however, before he began to carry into effect his pious wish. After his consecration in the year 595, he directed a presbyter (whom he had sent into France) to instruct some Saxon youths in christianity. And still further to forward the the glorious work of evangelizing the British Saxons, in 597, he sent missionaries into our country. They were forty monks, at the head of whom was one named Augustine. His associates were soon disheartened, and suffered their fears to deprive them of the glory of winning souls to Christ. They prevailed upon Augustine to return to Rome, and solicit permission to relinquish their enterprize; but it was not Gregory's custom to relinquish any scheme of piety, because of the difficulties which stood in the way of its accomplishment. He set before them the heavenly prospects, and prayed that he might, himself, see the fruit of their labours, in the eternal country.

For though said he, "I cannot labour with you, "may I at the same time be found in the joy of "retribution, because I am willing to labour!"

Nor did he neglect any means proper for the accommodation of the missionaries. He recommended them to the Bishop of Arles, and secured them all the assistance in France, that might expedite their passage into Britain. Augustine, on his arrival in Kent, found the danger much less than he had apprehended. Ethelbert having in his father's life-time married Bertha, the only daughter of Caribert, King of Paris, was now King of Kent, and one of the most wise and powerful of the Saxon princes.

He had not been allowed to marry the French princess, but on the express stipulation that she should be permitted to make free profession of christianity, in which she had been educated. She brought over with her, a French bishop to the Court of Dorobernium (now Canterbury). Her principles were firm and sound, and her conduct worthy of the christian name. Her zealous piety was not inferior to that of her mother, queen Clovis, which had been attended with such happy consequences in France. Her influence over her husband was considerable, so that every thing conspired to favor the missionaries.

Accordingly, Ethelbert assigned Augustine and

his associates an habitation in the Isle of Thanet. By the direction of Gregory they had taken with them French interpreters, through whose means they informed the king that they were come from Rome, and brought him the best tidings in the world; 'eternal life to those who received them, and the endless enjoyment of life with the living and true God. They were soon after admitted to a conference with the king.

Apprehensive, however, lest spells or enchantments should be employed against him, Ethelbert received them in the open air; where, sitting down by the king's direction, they preached to him and his attendants the word of life. The substance of this discourse may be gathered from the king's answer,—"They are fine words and "promises which ye bring, but because they are "new and uncertain I cannot afford my assent to "them, nor relinquish those religious practices, "which I myself, together with all the English "nation, have for so long a time observed. But as "ye are come hither from a great distance, and as "I seem to discover that ye are willing to com-"municate those things which ye believe to be true "and most excellent, we are not willing to disturb "you, but rather to receive you in a friendly man-"ner, and to afford you what may be necessary for "your support; nor do we hinder you from uniting

" all whom ye can persuade by preaching, to the " faith of your religion."

He gave them a mansion at Canterbury, near which city there was an old church built in the times of the Romans, in which Queen Bertha was wont to pray. In this the missionaries first held their assemblies, sang, prayed, preached, and baptized, till the king himself being converted to the faith, they obtained a license for preaching wherever they pleased, and for building, or repairing churches.

APPENDIX.—No. III.

Richard Evelyn was brother to John, author of the celebrated work " Evelyn's Memoirs," a performance rich with intelligence, and replete with entertainment. He was intimate with all that can interest us in the rank and literature of the times to which he belonged. He pourtrays to us the juvenile years, the entrance into life, of men afterwards distinguished in the political annals of their country, in the history of the age, and in the republic of letters. His own familiar epistles are replete with such matter, and are not inferior to the private correspondence of his sovereign Charles I.; during the civil war, which is also

contained in these volumes, edited, like the rest, from the MSS. by William Bray, Esq. F. A. S. whose name would be a pasport for their value and authenticity, were both not amply evidenced by the perusal of his work.

APPENDIX.—No. IV.

John Parkhurst of Catesby, was a descendant of the family of Parkhurst, of Perford, and tutor to John Jewel, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.

Mr. Parkhurst, upon hearing Bishop Jewel preach, at a subsequent period of his life, made the following distich:

> "Dear Jewel, scholar once thou wast to me;
> "Now, against thy will, I scholar turn'd to thee."

Mr. Parkhurst was an exile during the persecuting days of Mary; but returning after her death, he was by Queen Elizabeth preferred to the bishoprick of Norwich. He was consecrated September 1st, 1560, and died 1574.

"He laid himself out," says Fuller, "in works "of charity and hospitality. He used to examine "the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired "unto him, and always recruited them with ne- "cessaries; so that such who came to him with "heavy hearts and light purses, departed from "him with light hearts and heavy purses."

APPENDIX.—No. V.

The Rev. John Parkhurst was uncle to the present vicar. He was a most eminent scholar, and pious christian.

In 1753, he published in 8vo. "A Friendly "Address to the Rev. John Wesley." In 1762, "An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without "points, to which is added a Methodical He- "brew Grammar, without points, adapted to "the use of learners." 4to. In 1778, a second edition, much enlarged and improved. And in 1792, a third edition. In 1769, "A Greek and "English Lexicon to the New Testament, to "which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek "Grammar," 4to. and a second edition in 1794.

Being desirous of making his literary labours more generally useful, he determined to publish octavo editions of both Lexicons, still further enlarged and improved; for he continued to revise, correct, add to, and improve these works, till within a few days of his death. He had but just completed the copies, and received the first proof sheets of the Greek Lexicon from the press, in February, 1797, when he died. This work was published in 1798; a second edition of the octavo in 1804, and a third of the same in 1809. The first octavo edition of the Hebrew Lexicon was published in 1799, and the second in 1807.

In 1787, Mr. Parkhurst published "the Divi-
"nity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour
"Jesus Christ, demonstrated from Scripture, in
"answer to the first section of Dr. Priestley's
"Introduction to his History of Early Opinions
"concerning Jesus Christ; together with Stric-
"tures on some other parts of that work; and a
"Postscript relative to a late publication of Mr.
"Gilbert Wakefield."

Mr. Parkhurst also published a sermon, which he preached in the parish church of Epsom, on 5th May, 1763, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, in consequence of the peace.

Besides the above works, there is, in the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1797, a curious letter of Mr. Parkhurst's, on the Confusion of Tongues at Babel. He was also editor of Mr. Julius Bates's New and Literal Translation of the Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, to the end of the second Book of Kings, published 1773.

APPENDIX.—No. VI.

Saint Martin was a native of Hungary, and for some time followed the life of a soldier; but afterwards took orders, and was made Bishop of Tours, in France, in which see he continued for twenty-six years. Martin died about the year 397, much lamented, and highly esteemed for his virtues.

Formerly at this season, an universal custom prevailed of killing cows, oxen, swine, &c. which were salted for winter consumption; as fresh provisions were seldom to be had during the dreary months succeeding November. This practice is yet retained in some country villages.

Martinmas is still celebrated on the continent by good eating and drinking; and very anciently in England, it was a day of feasting and revelry, as will appear by some extracts from a pleasing little ballad, entitled

MARTILMASSE DAY.

1.

It is the day of Martilmasse,
Cuppes of ale should freelie passe.
What though Wynter has begunne
To push downe the summer sunne,

To our fire we can betake,
And enjoye the crackling brake;
Never heeding Wynter's face
On the day of Martilmasse.

2.

Some do the citie now frequent,
Where costlie shows and merriment
Do weare the vaporish ev'ninge out;
With interlude, and revellinge rout,
Such as did pleasure Englandes queene,
When here her royal grace was seen;
Yet will they not this daye let passe,
The merrie daye of Martilmasse.

3.

When the dailie sports be done,
Round the market crosse they runne,
Prentis laddes, and gallant blades,
Dancing with their gamesome maides;
Till the beadle stout and soure,
Shakes his bell, and calls the hour,
Then farewell ladde and farewell lasse,
To the merry night of Martilmasse.

4.

Martilmasse shall come againe,
Spite of wind and snow and raine;
But many a strange thing must be done,
Many a cause be lost and won;
Many a fool must leave his pelfe,
Many a worldlinge cheat himselfe,
And many a marvel come to passe
Before return of Martilmasse.

APPENDIX.—No. VII.

HORTICULTURE.

THE earliest notice we have of the cultivation of gardening, as a science, in England, is in the Saxon time; at which period Brithnod, the first abbot of Ely, was celebrated for his skill in gardening, and for the excellent gardens and orchards which he made near that monastery.

"He performed another great and useful work," says the historian of the Convent, "which I think "it is proper to relate to his praise. Being skil- "ful in the art of planting and gardening, he laid "out very extensive gardens and orchards, which "he filled with a great variety of herbs, shrubs, "and fruit trees. In a few years these appeared "at a distance like a wood, loaded with the most "excellent fruits in great abundance, and added "much to the commodiousness and beauty of the "place."

The monks of Dunstable were at much expense, A. D. 1294, in repairing the walls about their garden, and also the walls about the herbary of their priory: and the herbary mentioned in Chaucer's "Nonnes Priest's Tale," appears to have been well stored with medicinal herbs, shrubs, &c.

Besides the kitchen garden, and herbary or physic garden; almost every larger monastery and great castle had a pomarium, or orchard; and some of them had also vineyards. These orchards contained a variety of fruit trees, which are commonly believed to have been brought into Britain at a much later time. Matthew Paris, at the conclusion of his history, A.D. 1257, speaking of the very unfavorable season at that time, enumerates some of the most usual sorts, in telling us "that "apples were scarce, pears still scarcer; but that "cherries, plumbs, figs, and all kinds of fruits included in shells, were almost quite destroyed."

On the state of horticulture in the fifteenth century, the description of the gardens of Windsor-Castle, given by the royal captive, James I. of Scotland, throws an elegant light.

"Now was there maide fast by the towris wall
"A gardene faire; and in the corners set
"An herbere greene, with wandis long and small
"Railit about; and so with tree—is set
"Was all the place, and hawthorn hegges knet
"So thick the boughis and the levis grene
"Beschadet all the allies that there were
"And middis every harbere might be sene
"The scharpe, grene suete junipere, &c. &c."

During the distractions of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, gardening had been much neglected; but on the accession of the Tudor family,

it began to be prosecuted with more assiduity, and with such success, that to this period is ascribed the introduction of various fruits and vegetables, formerly known and produced in England. The fruit garden was enriched by great accessions from foreign countries, and apricots, melons, and currants from Zante, were introduced for the first time in the sixteenth century about the middle of Henry the Eighth's reign.

That monarch's taste for gardening, induced him to lay out and plant in a very superior manner, the gardens belonging to his magnificent palace of Nonsuch, there being stated to have been in the privy garden alone, "one hundred and forty fruit "trees, two yews, one juniper, and six lilacks; "and in the kitchen garden seventy-two fruit "trees."

That salads, cabbages, and other vegetables, were unknown till then, is a general, but it appears a mistaken opinion. Salads are mentioned in Edward the Fourth's reign. Surely then (as the ingenious Dr. Aikin remarks) Queen Catharine need not have sent (as is ridiculously said) to Flanders for a salad? and if we may credit Hollingshed, cabbages, turnips and other roots, the produce of the garden, had been known and cultivated, but afterwards neglected.

The introduction of the cherry is also ascribed

by some, to the latter part of the present period; but we have discovered it already in the thirteenth century; nor was it afterwards extirpated or forgotten in England. Potatoes were also well known in this age. Gerarde (who flourished about 1535,) speaks of them as "a food, as also meat for "pleasure, being either roasted in the embers, or "boiled, and eaten with oile, vinegar, and pepper, "or dressed some other way by the hand of a "skilful cooke." This excellent root is said to have been brought from Santa Fe, in new Spain. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have planted it on his lands in Ireland; but on eating the apple that it produced, which is nauseous and unwholesome, he had nearly consigned the whole crop to destruction. Luckily the spade discovered the real potatoe, and the root became a favorite eatable. It continued for a long time, however, to be thought rather a species of dainty than provision: nor till the close of the eighteenth century, was it supposed capable of guarding the country where it was fostered from the attacks of famine.

Gardening, however, at the period we are speaking of, was practised more for utility than pleasure, and consisted chiefly of the culture of esculent herbs and fruits. The pleasure garden appears to have been reserved for Elizabeth's reign, when the square parterre was enclosed with walls,

scooped into fountains, and heaved into terraces. During the reign of this princess, there was an Italian who visited England, and published in 1586, a thick volume of Latin poems, in one of which, called the Royal Garden, he describes a labyrinth, and hints at her majesty being curious in flowers.

The citizens of London were always wealthy and luxurious. "Old Knowell" is described by Ben Jonson, in a play acted in 1598, as "number-"ing over his green apricots o'the north west "wall." But there is to be found in Hakluyt's "Patriotic Instructions to the Turkey Company's "Agents," a circumstantial account of the introduction of many plants into England. The damask rose, he gives to Dr. Linacre. The musk rose, and many kinds of plums, are owing, he writes, to Lord Cromwell; the apricot to a French gardener of Henry VIII. Various flowers, among which he specifies "the tulipa," had lately come from the east, by way of Vienna. The tamarisk, had been brought from Germany, by Archbishop Grindall; "and many people had re-"ceived great health by that plant." The currant bush, he speaks of as lately brought from Zante; "and although," he says, "it brings not its fruit "to perfection, yet it may serve for pleasure, and "some use."

James I. planted and improved the two royal gardens of Theobalds and Greenwich. Of his son Charles's taste for gardening, though well known to have been an encourager of the elegant arts, we have no proof, except the appointing Parkinson to be his herbalist, which office it is believed, was first created by that king.

Improvements in horticulture were little to be expected from the Commonwealth of Cromwell; but Charles II., being fond both of playing at mall, and walking in St. James's Park, planted some rows of trees, and dug the canal, both which still remain.

He also covered the central walk with cockle shells, and instituted the office of Cockle Strewer. It was so well kept during his reign, that Waller calls it "the Polished Mall." He also mentions, that Charles II. (probably from this circumstance) was unable to strike the ball, more than half the length of the walk.

Lord Capel seems to have been the first person, of consequence in England, who was at much expense in his gardens; having brought over with him many fruits from France, he planted them at Kew. Lord Essex had a similar taste, and sent his gardener Rose, to study the much celebrated beauties of Versailles. Upon Rose's return, Charles II. appointed him royal gardener;

when he planted such famous dwarfs at Hampton Court, Carlton, and Marlborough gardens, that London (who was Rose's apprentice) challenges all Europe to produce the like. Monconys, near this time (1663) describes Spring Gardens or Vauxhall, " as much resorted to, having grass " and sand walks; dividing squares of twenty " or thirty yards, which were enclosed with " hedges of gooseberries, whilst within were " raspberries, roses, beans, and asparagus."

The short reign of James II. appears to have produced no alteration in the royal gardens; but his successor introduced, or gave vogue, to clipt yews, with magnificent gates, and rails of iron, and indeed all the formalities of Dutch gardening; of which Hampton garden, though now much altered for the better, may be quoted as a specimen.

Wise and London, gardeners of this period, who were nearly in as great request as the modern Brown, constantly made regular circuits during the summer, to execute the commands of those who might wish to employ them. These two partners planted the first considerable nursery of this country at Brompton, by which they are said to have made a profit of £2000.

It is believed that George I. rather improved the gardens at Herrnhausen, than those of any of

his English palaces. In the succeeding reign, Queen Caroline threw a string of ponds in Hyde Park into one, so as to form, what is called the Serpentine River, from its not being exactly straight, as all ponds and canals were before. She also caused to be laid out and planted the royal gardens of Richmond and Kensington, and first introduced expensive buildings into gardens. The modern style of gardening, so infinitely more natural and beautiful than the old, owes its rise to Kent and Brown, who appear to have left little to be done by their successors.

APPENDIX.—No. VIII.

In presenting to our readers the following Catalogue of the Plants found in the neighbourhood of Epsom, we beg to observe, that it has been kindly revised and enlarged by persons well qualified for the task, and carefully compared with Camden's Britannia, Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, and Thornton's British Flora.

We cannot resist the opportunity which is here afforded of introducing to the notice of our readers, the following sentiments of that learned writer

Dr. Smith, who in his "English Botany" says, "A knowledge of the plants of our own country "is, in many respects, even preferable to that of "exotics, as it can be more readily and com- "pletely obtained, and is on several accounts "more directly useful.

"There is no occasion to mention the indis- "pensable necessity of such knowledge, to those "who are occupied with the rural economy of the "country, to be well acquainted with its native "vegetables; or to such as cultivate the healing "art.

"Nor are the humble productions of our fields "and woods deficient in real beauty, elegance, and "singularity of structure; in which respect some "of them even vie with the more favorite flowers "from abroad.

"The study of indigenous plants, as an amuse- "ment, has this eminent advantage over exotic "botany, that these are always found in their "natural state of growth, and that they double "the pleasure of every walk and journey, and "call forth to healthy exercise the bodily as well "mental powers; whilst the person who has not a "relish for such pursuits, must submit to take "a walk in the country, without an object, and "usually without enjoyment, merely for the pur- "pose of exercise, and that alone; or toil in

" some dangerous sports, or sacrifice health to " some sedentary employment.

" Plants appear to have been profusely scat- " tered over the earth, as the stars in the firma- " ment, to invite man, by the attractions of " curiosity and pleasure, to their contempla- " tion. But the stars of heaven are placed at a " great distance from us. To understand Astro- " nomy requires a previous acquaintance with the " mathematics, instruments, and a long artificial " ladder, to bring them within our scope. Plants, " on the contrary, grow under our very feet, and " seem to invite our hands; and if the minuteness " of their essential parts sometimes evade our " sight, the instruments for their examination are " comparatively trifling—a needle and a mag- " nifying glass, or at most, a pocket microscope, " is all the apparatus required."

To the foregoing observations of the learned Doctor, we may add, in the language of the poet—

——————— " There's not a tree,
" A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
" A folio volume. We may read, and read,
" And read again, and still find something new;
" Something to please, and something to instruct,
" E'en in the noisome weed."

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS OF EPSOM AND ITS VICINITY,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE LINNEAN SYSTEM,

With their Native Places of Growth, Time of Flowering, &c.

The time of flowering will be found accurately to accord with Donne's Hortus Cantabrigiensis, and Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis.

Abbreviations. A. *annual*—B. *biennial*—H. *herbaceous*—P. *perennial*—S. *shrub or tree.*

Generic and Specific Name.	*English Name.*	*Where found in greatest abundance.*	*Time of flowering, &c.*
Acorus Calamus	Sweet Flag	Headley	June, July, P.
Acer Campestre	Common Maple	Epsom	May, June, S.
Achillea Millefolium	Yarrow	Epsom	June, Oct. P.
Adonis Autumnalis	Common Pheasant's Eye	Epsom	May, Oct. A.
Æthusa Cynapium	Common Fool's Parsley	Epsom	July, Aug. A.
Agrimonia Eupatoria	Common Agrimony	Epsom	June, July, P.

Agrostis Vulgaris	Fine Bent Grass	Epsom	July, Aug.	P.
Agrostis Alba	Marsh Bent Grass	Fields about Ewell	July, Aug.	P.
Agrostis Setacea	Bristley Grass	Walton Heath	July, Aug.	P.
Agrostis Stolonifera	Creeping Grass	Ewell Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Agrostis Spica Venti	Silky Grass	Kingston	July,	A.
Ajuga Reptans	Common Bugle	Epsom	May,	P.
Ajuga Chamæpitys	Ground Pine	Epsom	June, July,	A.
Alchemilla Vulgaris	Common Ladies' Mantle	Epsom	June, Aug.	P.
Alchemilla Alpina	Alpine Ladies' Mantle	Headley	June, Aug.	P.
Alisma Plantago	Great Water Plantain	Ewell Marsh	July,	P.
Alisma Damasonium	Star-headed Water Plantain	Epsom and Ewell Ponds	July, Aug.	P.
Alopecurus Pratensis	Meadow Fox-tail Grass	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Alopecurus Agrestis	Slender Fox-tail Grass	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Alopecurus Geniculatus	Knee-jointed Grass	Ewell River	June, July,	P.
Althæa Officinalis	Officinal Marsh Mallow	Epsom	July, Sept.	P.
Anagallis Arvensis	Common Red Pimpernel	Epsom	June, Sept.	A.
Anagallis Cærulea	Common Blue Pimpernel	Epsom	June, Sept.	A.

Generic and Specific Name.	*English Name.*	*Where found in greatest abundance.*	*Time of flowering, &c.*
Anemone Nemerosa	Wood Anemone, or Wind Flower	Epsom	Apr. May, P.
Anthemis Arvensis	Corn Chamomile	Epsom	July, Aug. A.
Anthemis Nobilis	Common sweet Chamomile	Epsom Downs	July, Aug. P.
Antirrhinum Cymbalaria	Ivy-leaved Snap Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Epsom Downs	June, Nov. P.
Antirrhinum Spurium	Bastard Fluellin Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Ewell	July, Sept. A.
Antirrhinum Elatine	Sharp-pointed Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Fields, south side of Epsom Downs	July, Sept. A.
Antirrhinum Repens	Creeping rooted Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Epsom Fields	July, Sept. P.
Antirrhinum Minus	Smaller rooted Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Epsom Downs	June, Sept. A.
Antirrhinum Linaria	Common Yellow Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Epsom Common Fields	June, July, P.
Antirrhinum Hybridum	Hybrid Dragon, or Toad's Flax	Epsom Downs	June, July, P.

Arctium Lappa	Common Burdock, or Clot Bur	Ashtead and Epsom	July, Aug.	B.
Arenaria Serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sand Wort	Epsom Chalk Pits	June, July,	A.
Arenaria Rubia	Purple-leaved Sand Wort	Epsom Downs	July,	A.
Artemisia Vulgaris	Mug Wort	Epsom Fields	Aug. Sept.	P.
Arundo Phragmites	Common Reed Grass	Maldon	July,	P.
Arundo Epigejos	Wood Reed Grass	Hedges near Morden	July,	P.
Asperula Odorata	Sweet scented Wood Roof	Langley Bottom, Epsom	May, June,	P.
Asperula Cynachica	Squinancy Wort	Box Hill	July,	P.
Aspidium Filix Mas	Male Fern	Epsom Common	June, Sept.	P.
Aspidium Filix Femina	Female Fern	Epsom Common	June, Sept.	P.
Asplenium Trichomanes	Maiden Hair Spleen Wort	Ewell	May, Sept.	P.
Asplenium Ruta Muraria	Wall Rue Spleen Wort	Mickleham	June, Aug.	P.
Asplenium Ceterach	Common Spleen Wort	Kingston	May, Sept.	P.
Avena Pratensis	Meadow Oat Grass	Cheam	June, Sept.	P.
Avena Fatua	Wild Oat Grass	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	A.
Avena Pubescens	Downy Oat Grass	Epsom Downs	June, Sept.	P.

Anthyllis Vulneraria	Ladies' Fingers	Epsom Downs	May, July,	P.
Atropa Belladonna	Deadly Nightshade	Epsom, in the hedges	June, Aug.	P.
Agrostemma Githago	Corn Cockle	Epsom Fields	June,	A.
Anthæanthum Odoratum	Sweet scented Vernal Grass	Epsom Fields	May,	P.
Arum Maculatum	Spotted Cuckoo Point	Epsom Fields	June, July	P.
Aira Præcox	Early Hair Grass	Epsom Downs	May, June	A.
Ballota Nigra	Black stinking Horehound	Banstead	July, Aug.	P.
Betonica Officinalis	Common Wood Betony	Epsom Court	July, Aug.	P.
Bidens Cernua	Nodding Bidens, or Bur Marygold	Ewell Marsh	September	A.
Bromus Pratensis	Tumid Meadow Brome Grass	Horton	July, Aug.	B.
Bromus Erectus	Upright Meadow Brome Grass	Ashtead	July, Aug.	P.
Bryonia Dioica	Common Redberried Bryony	Epsom	May, July,	P.
Bunium Bulbocastanum	Common or Great Earth Nut	Durdans, Epsom	June,	P.
Butomus Umbellatus	Umbelled Flowering Rush	Morden	June, July,	P.
Bupleurum Rotundifolium	Round-leaved Hare's Ear	Epsom Common Fields	June, July,	A.

Buæus Sempervirens	Common Box Tree	Box Hill	April,	S.
Briza Media	Common Quaking Grass	Epsom Downs	May, June,	P.
Briza Minor	Small Quaking Grass	Epsom Downs	July,	A.
Borago Officinalis	Common Borage	Epsom	June, Sept.	A.
Bellis Perennis	Common Daisy	Epsom Fields	Mar. Aug.	P.
Bryum Calcareum	Chalk Bryum	Epsom Chalk Pits	July, Aug.	H.
Bryum Carneum	Flesh-colored Thread Moss	Woodcote Park and Dorking	July, Aug.	H.
Bryum Rigidum	Rigid Thread Moss	Ashtead Park Wall	June, July,	H.
Carpinus Betulus	Common Horn Beam	Epsom Hedges	May,	S.
Caltha Palustris	Common Marsh Marygold	Ewell River	April,	P.
Campanula Rotundifolia	Round-leaved Bell Flower	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Campanula Hederacea	Ivy-leaved Bell Flower	Epsom Downs	June, Aug.	P.
Campanula Glomerata	Clustered Throat Wort	Epsom Downs	June, July,	P.
Campanula Hybrida	The lesser Venus's Looking glass.	Epsom Downs	May, July,	A.
Campanula Trachelium	Throat Wort	Epsom Downs	June, July,	P.

Cardamine Pratensis	Cuckoo flower Ladies Smock	Epsom Downs	April, May,	P.
Carex Digitata	Fingered Sedge	Garbrand Hall, Ewell	May, June,	P.
Carex Vulpina	Great Spiked Sedge	Marshy Ground, Ewell	May,	P.
Carex Cæspitosa	Tufted Bog Sedge	Epsom Downs	May,	P.
Carex Paludosa	Lesser Sedge	Marshy Ground, Ewell	May, June,	P.
Centaurea Nigra	Black Knap Weed	Epsom	June, Aug.	P.
Centaurea Cyanus	Blue Bottle Centaury	Durdans, Epsom	June, Aug.	A.
Cerastium Vulgatum	Common Mouse Ear Chick-weed	Epsom Fields	April, May,	A.
Cerastium Arvense	Corn Mouse Ear Chick-weed	Epsom Fields	May, Aug.	P.
Chærophyllum Sylvestre	Common Cow Parsley, or Wild Chervil	Epsom Fields	May, June	P.
Cnicus Lanceolatus	Common Horse Thistle	Epsom Downs	June, Sept.	B.
Cnicus Eriophorus	Wooly-headed Horse Thistle	Epsom Downs	August,	B.
Cnicus Acaulis	Dwarf Horse Thistle	Epsom Downs	July, Sept.	P.
Cnicus Arvensis	Corn or Way Thistle	Epsom Fields	July,	P.
Cnicus Pratensis	Meadow Way Thistle	Ewell Marsh	June,	P.
Cheiranthus Cheiri	Wall-flower	Epsom	May, June,	S.

Chelidonium Majus	Greater Celandine	Epsom	April, July,	P.
Chenopodium Bonus Henricus	English Mercury	Epsom	May, Aug.	P.
Chironia Centaurium	Little Centaury	Leatherhead Meadows	July,	A.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum	Ox-eye Daisy	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Chrysanthemum Segetum	Corn Marygold	Epsom Fields	June, July,	A.
Chrysoplenium Alternifolium	Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage	Epsom Common	April,	P.
Chrysoplenium Oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage	Epsom Common	April,	P.
Cistus Helianthemum	Small Rock Rose	Langley Bottom	July, Aug.	S.
Cistus Marifolium	Marum-leaved Rose	Langley and Cheam	May, June,	S.
Circæa Lutetiana	Common Enchanter's Nightshade	Ewell Marsh	June, July,	P.
Carduus Acaulis	Dwarf Carline Thistle	Banstead Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Caucalis Daucoides	Carrot-leaved Bur Parsley	Banstead Downs	July, Aug.	A.
Chlora Perfoliata	Yellow Wort	Banstead Downs	June, July,	A.
Comarum Palustre	Marsh Cinquefoil	Pound Lane, Epsom	June, July,	P.

Convallaria Majalis	Lily of the Valley	Epsom	June,	P.
Conyza Squarrosa	Plowman's Spikenard	Epsom Chalk Pits	July, Aug.	B.
Crepis Fetida	Stinking Hawk's-beard	Epsom Downs	June, July,	A.
Crepis Biennis	Biennial Hawk's-beard	Epsom Chalk Pits	June, July,	B.
Cornus Sanguinea	Common Dog-wood	Epsom Hedges	June, July,	S.
Coronopus Didyma	Small Swine's Cress	Ewell	June, Aug.	A.
Corylus Avellana	Common Hazel Nut	Epsom	Mar. April,	S.
Cotyledon Lutea	Yellow Navel Wort	Ashtead Park Wall	June,	P.
Cuscuta Epithymum	Lesser Dodder	Walton Heath	July,	A.
Cynosurus Cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail Grass	Epsom Meadows	July,	P.
Clematis Vitalba	Traveller's Joy	Epsom Chalk Pits	July, Aug.	S.
Convolvulus Arvensis	Corn Bind Weed	Epsom Fields	June, July,	P.
Convolvulus Sepium	Hedge or Bear Bind Weed	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Cichorium Intybus	Wild Succory	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Cynoglossum Sylvaticum	Green-leaved Hound's-tongue	Norbury Park	June, July,	B.
Conferva Glutinosa	Frog Spawn Conferva	In the Clear Springs at Ewell	August,	A.

Dactylis Glomerata	Rough Cock's-foot Grass	Epsom, Watson's Farm	June, July,	P.
Daphne Laureola	Common Spurge Laurel	Durdans	Jan. Mar.	S.
Datura Stramonium	Common Thorn Apple	Epsom	July, Aug.	A.
Daucus Carota	Common Wild Carrot	Epsom Fields	June, July,	B.
Dipsacus Fullonum	Fuller's Teasel	Horton Place, Epsom	June, July,	B.
Dianthus Armerica	Deptford Pink	Between Dorking and Mickleham	July, Aug.	A.
Digitalis Purpurea	Purple Fox Glove	Epsom	June, July,	B.
Drosera Rotundifolia	Round-leaved Sun Dew	Esher Common	July, Aug.	P.
Drosera Longifolia	Long-leaved Sun Dew	Esher Common	July, Aug.	P.
Epitobium Palustre	Round-stalked Marsh Willow Herb	Ewell	July,	P.
Epitobium Hirsutum	Codlins and Cream Willow Herb	Epsom Court	July,	P.
Epitobium Parviflorum	Small flowered Willow Herb	Ewell River	July,	P.
Erodium Cicutarium	Hemlock-leaved Heron's-bill	Fields round Epsom	April, Aug.	A.
Erodium Moschatum	Musky-leaved Heron's-bill	Epsom Downs	June, July,	A.

Euphorbia Exigua	Dwarf Spurge	Epsom Downs	July,	A.
Euphorbia Peplus	Petty Spurge	Epsom Fields	June, Sept.	A.
Euphorbia Peplis	Purple Spurge	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	A.
Euphorbia Amygdaloides	Wood Spurge	Newton Wood, Ashtead	April, May,	P.
Echium Vulgare	Common Viper's Bugloss	Cheam Lane	May, Aug.	B.
Epipactis Grandiflora	Large flowered Epipactis	Juniper Hall	June, July,	P.
Equisetum Sylvaticum	Wood Horse-tail	Epsom Woods	April, May,	P.
Equisetum Arvense	Corn Horse-tail	Epsom Common	Mar. April,	P.
Erica Cinerea	Grey-leaved grey Heath	Epsom Common	July, Aug.	S.
Erica Tetralix	Cross-leaved grey Heath	Epsom Common	June, Aug.	S.
Erica Vulgaris	Common grey Heath	Epsom Common	June, Aug.	S.
Eriophorum Vaginatum	Sheathed Cotton Grass	Esher Bogs	Mar. May,	P.
Erysimum Alliaria	Sauce alone Hedge Mustard	Epsom & Ewell hedges	May,	B.
Euonymus Europæus	Common Spindle Tree	Epsom hedges	May, June,	S.
Eupatorium Cannabinum	Hemp Agrimony	Epsom Common	Aug. Oct.	P.
Euphrasia Officinalis	Officinal Eye Bright	Epsom Fields	July, Sept.	A.
Fagus Sylvatica	Common Beech Tree	Nork, Banstead	April, May,	S.

Festuca Pratensis	Meadow Fescue Grass	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Festuca Ovina	Sheep's Fescue Grass	Ashtead Park	June, July,	P.
Festuca Myurus	Wall Fescue Grass	Epsom Downs	June, July,	A.
Fragaria Vesca	Common Wood Strawberry	Boxhill, in abundance	May, June,	P.
Fraximis Excelsior	Common Ash Tree	Ashtead and Headley	April, May,	S.
Fumaria Parviflora	Small flowered Fumitory	Epsom	Aug. Sept.	A.
Fumaria Officinalis	Officinal Fumitory	Epsom	May, Aug.	A.
Galanthus Nivalis	Common Snow-drop	Garlands Grove, Epsom	Jan. Mar.	P.
Galium Erectum	Upright Ladies' Bed Straw	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Galium Verum	Cheese Rennet	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Galium Aparine	Goose Grass or Cleavers	Cheam Lane & Epsom	May, Aug.	A.
Galium Mollugo	Great Hedge Ladies' Bed Straw	Ewell	July, Aug.	P.
Galium Palustre	Water Ladies' Bed Straw	Ewell Road Side	July,	P.
Genista Anglica	Petty Whin	Epsom Common	May, June,	S.
Geranium Molle	Soft or Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	Epsom Meadows	May, June,	A.

Geranium Phæum	Dark flowered Crane's-bill	Epsom Common Fields	April, June,	P.
Geranium Sylvaticum	Wood flowered Crane's-bill	NewtonWood, Ashtead	June, July,	P.
Geranium Pratense	Meadow Crowfoot Crane's bill	Durdans, Epsom	June, July,	P.
Geranium Robertianum	Herb Robert Crane's-bill	Durdans, Epsom	May, Aug,	A.
Geranium Lucidum	Shining Crane's-bill	Box Hill	May, Aug.	A.
Geranium Dissectum	Jagged-leaved Crane's-bill	Epsom	May, July,	A.
Geranium Rotundifolium	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	Epsom	July,	A.
Geum Urbanum	Common Avens, or Herb Bonnet	Nork, Banstead	May, Aug.	P.
Gnaphalium Uliginosum	Bog Cud Weed	Epsom Court Meadows	August,	A.
Gnaphalium Dioicum	Dicœcious Weed	Banstead Downs	May, June,	P.
Gentiana Amarella	Autumnal Gentian, or Fel Wort	Banstead Downs	August,	A.
Galeobdolon Luteum	Yellow dead Nettle	Epsom Fields	May, June,	P.
Glechoma Hederacea	Common Ground Ivy	Epsom Hedge Sides	Mar. May,	P.
Hieracium Auricula	Narrow-leaved Hawkweed	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	P.

Hieracium Pilosella	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Epsom Downs	May, July,	P.
Hedera Helix	Common Ivy	Durdans, Epsom	Sept. Oct.	S.
Heraclium Sphondylium	Common Cow Parsnep	Horton	May, June,	P.
Hieracium Murorum	Wall Hawk-weed	Norbury Park	July, Aug.	P.
Hieracium Alpinum	Alpine Hawk-weed	Epsom Downs	July,	P.
Hippuris Vulgaris	Common Mare's-tail	Tolworth Court	May, June,	P.
Hordeum Murinum	Wall Barley	Ewell	May, Aug.	A.
Hordeum Pratense	Meadow Barley	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Hippocrepis Comosa	Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch	Epsom Downs	April, June,	P.
Hedysarum Onobrychis	Saint foin	Epsom Fields	June, July,	P.
Hyacinthus Racemosus	Starch or Hare Bell	Epsom Fields and Banstead	April, May,	P.
Hesperis Inodora	Scentless Rocket	Ashtead and Leather-head	May, June,	P.
Humulus Lupulus	Common Hop	Epsom and Ewell Hedges, in abundance	June, July,	P.
Hydrocotyle Vulgaris	Common Penny Wort	Ashtead Common	May, June,	P.

Hyoscyamus Niger	Common Henbane	Juniper Hall	June, July,	B.
Hypericum Androsæmum	Tutsan Saint John's Wort	Durdans, Epsom	June, Sept.	S.
Hypericum Pulchrum	Small upright Wort	Epsom Church	July,	P.
Hypericum Humifusum	Trailing upright Wort	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Iberis Nudicaulis	Naked stalked Candy Tuft	Epsom	May,	A.
Ilex Aquifolium	Common Holly	Headley, &c.	May, June,	S.
Inula Dysenterica	Meadow Inula, or Flea Bane	Epsom Court Meadows	Aug. Sept.	P.
Iris Pseudo Acorus	Yellow Water Iris	Ewell Marsh	June,	P.
Isatis Tinctoria	Common Dyer's Woad	Banstead and Epsom	May, June,	B.
Juncus Pilosus	Hairy Rush	Epsom Common	April, May,	P.
Juncus Conglomeratus	Common Rush	Ewell Marsh	July,	P.
Juncus Filiformis	Thready Rush	Ewell Marsh	August,	P.
Juncus Glaucus	Hard Rush	Epsom Common	July,	P.
Juncus Effusus	Soft Rush	Epsom Common	July,	P.
Juncus Squarrosus	Moss, or Goose Corn Rush	Epsom Common	June, July,	P.
Juncus Campestris	Common Field Rush	Epsom Common	April, May,	P.

Juncus Uliginosus	Little Bulbous Rush	Epsom Common	June, July,	P.
Juniperus Communis	Common Juniper Rush	Box Hill and Epsom Downs	May, June,	S.
Lathyrus Nissolia	Crimson Grass Vetch	Epsom Downs	May,	A.
Lichen Glaucius	Shining Liver Wort	Banstead and Epsom Downs	July,	H.
Lithospermum Officinale	Common Gromwell	Epsom Downs	May, June,	P.
Lolium Temulentum	Awned Darnel Grass	Epsom Downs	June,	A.
Lolium Perenne	Perennial Rye Grass	Epsom Fields	June,	P.
Linum Perenne	Perennial Flax	Epsom Fields	June, Aug.	P.
Leontodon Taraxacum	Common Dandelion	Epsom Fields	April, July,	P.
Lagurus Ovatus	Oval-spiked Hare's-tail Grass	Ewell Marsh	June, July,	A.
Lamium Album	White Archangel	Epsom	May, June,	P.
Lamium Purpureum	Purple Archangel	Epsom	May, June,	A.
Lamium Amplexicaule	Henbit Archangel	Epsom Gardens, as a Weed	Mar. June,	P.
Lapsana Communis	Common Nipple Wort	Morden	June, July,	A.

Lathræa Squamaria	Scaly Tooth Wort	Ashtead Road Side	April,	P.
Lemna Minor	Lesser Duck Weed	Ewell & Epsom Ponds	July, Aug.	A.
Listera Ovata	Tway blade Listera	Ewell Marsh	May, June,	P.
Lonicera Caprifolium	Early red Honeysuckle	Epsom Hedges	May, June,	S.
Lonicera Periclymenum	Woodbine Honeysuckle	Epsom Hedges	June, Aug.	S.
Lonicera Periclymenum	Woodbine	Betchworth	June, July,	S.
Lonicera Caprifolium	Early red Honeysuckle	Epsom Hedges	May, July,	S.
Lotus Corniculatus	Corn Bird's-foot Trefoil	Epsom Downs	June, Aug.	P.
Lychnis Flos Cuculi	Ragged Robin Lychnis	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Lychnis Vespertina	White-flowered Lychnis	Epsom Meadows	June, Sept.	P.
Lychnis Diurna	Red-flowered Lychnis	Epsom Meadows	June, Sept.	P.
Lysimachia Vulgaris	Common Loose Stripe	Near Powder Mills Maldon	July, Sept.	P.
Lythrum Salicaria	Common Lythrum	Epsom & Ewell Marsh	July, Aug.	P.
Malva Sylvestris	Common Mallow	Epsom Fields	May, Oct.	P.
Malva Rotundifolia	Round-leaved Mallow	Sutton Fields	June, Sept.	A.
Malva Moschata	Musk Mallow	Epsom Downs	July, Sept.	P.

Matricaria Chamomilla	Wild Chamomile	Epsom Common	May, June,	A.
Mentha Pulegium	Pennyroyal	Stamford Pond, Epsom	Aug. Sept.	P.
Mentha Hirsuta	Hairy Water Mint	Marshy Grounds, Maldon	Aug. Sept.	P.
Mentha Palustris	Marsh Mint	Marshy Grounds, Maldon	September	P.
Mercurialis Perennis	Perennial Mercury	Langley Bottom	May, Aug.	P.
Medicago Lupulina	Nonsuch	Epsom Meadows	May, Aug.	A.
Mespilus Oxyacantha	Common Hawthorn	Epsom Hedges	May, June,	S.
Monotropa Hypopithys	Common Yellow Bird's Nest	Ashtead Park and Chalk Pit	June,	P.
Myosotis Scorpioides	Marsh Scorpion Grass	Epsom Court	April, Aug.	P.
Myosotis Arvensis	Corn Scorpion Grass	Epsom Court	April, Aug.	A.
Myosotis Palustris	Bog Scorpion Grass	Ewell Marsh	April, Aug.	P.
Mentha Paludosa	Brook Mint	Ewell Marsh	September,	P.
Mentha Piperita	Common Pepper Mint	Box Hill	August,	P.
Mentha Arvensis	Corn Mint	Epsom Fields	July,	P.
Mentha Rotundifolia	Round-leaved Mint	Ashtead Park	July, Aug.	P.

Myosurus Minimus	Least Mouse-tail	Epsom Downs	April, May, A.
Menyanthes Nymphoides	Fringed Buck Bean	Kingston	July, Aug. P.
Narduus Strictus	Upright Mat Grass	Epsom Downs	June, July, P.
Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus	Daffodil	Durdans, Epsom	Mar. April, P.
Neottia Repens	Creeping Neottia	Box Hill	July, Aug. P.
Nepeta Cataria	Common Cats Mint	Horton	July, Sept. P.
Nuphar Lutea	Common Water Lily	Horton	June, July, P.
Nymphæa Alba	White-flowering Water Lily	Maldon	June, Aug. P.
Ophrys Anthropophora	Green Man Ophrys	Epsom	May, June, P.
Ophrys Monorchis	Musk Ophrys	Epsom	July, P.
Ophrys Apifera	Bee Ophrys	Box Hill	June, July, P.
Ophrys Muscifera	Fly Ophrys	Epsom	May, June, P.
Ophrys Spiralis	Ladies Traces Ophrys	Banstead Downs	August, P.
Ophrys Aranifera	Spider Ophrys	Box Hill	April, P.
Ophrys Paludosus	Marsh Ophrys	Reigate Road	June, July, P.
Orchis Mascula	Purple Orchis	Ewell Meadows	May, June, P.

Orchis Ustulata	Dwarf Orchis	Box Hill	May, June,	P.
Orchis Militaris	Military Orchis	Box Hill	May, June,	P.
Orchis Conopsea	Aromatic Orchis	Epsom Chalk-pits	June,	P.
Orchis Maculata	Spotted Orchis	Newton Wood	May,	P.
Orchis Pyramidalis	Pyramidal Orchis	Epsom and Ewell	June, July,	P.
Orchis Bifolia	Butterfly Orchis	Langley Bottom	May, June,	P.
Orchis Morio	Meadow Orchis	Ewell Fields	May, June,	P.
Orobanche Major	Great Broom Rape	Ewell and Leatherhead	June, July,	P.
Ononis Spinosa	Spiny Rest Harrow	Epsom Common	June, July,	P.
Oxalis Acetosella	Common Wood Sorrell	Horton Woods	April, May,	P.
Ophioglossum Vulgatum	Common Adder's-tongue	Ewell Marsh	May, June,	P.
Origanum Vulgaris	Common Marjoram	Ewell Fields	June, Sept.	P.
Ornithopus Perpusillus	Common Bird's-foot	Epsom Downs	May, June,	A.
Orobus Sylvaticus	Wood Bitter Vetch	Newton Wood	June, July,	P.
Osmunda Lunaria	Moon Wort	Polesdon	May,	P.
Papaver Hybridum	Bastard Poppy	Epsom and Ewell	June, July,	A.

Papaver Rhœas	Common Corn, or red Poppy	Epsom and Ewell	June, July, A.
Papaver Cambricum	Welsh Poppy	Leatherhead	May, Aug. P.
Phyteuma Orbiculare	Round-headed Rampion	Epsom Downs	July, Aug. P.
Poterium Sanguisorba	Common Burnet	Epsom Downs	July, P.
Pulmonaria Officinalis	Common Lung Wort	Epsom Fields	April, May, P.
Primula Veris	Common Cowslip	Epsom Fields	April, May, P.
Primula Elatior	Common Oxlip	Epsom Fields.	April, May, P.
Primula Vulgaris	Common Primrose	Langley Bottom, Horton Fields, &c.	April, May, P.
Parietaria Officinalis	Officinal Pellitory	Norbury Park	June, Sept. P.
Pedicularis Palustris	Marsh Louse Wort	Epsom Common	June, B.
Phleum Pratense	Meadow Cat's-tail Grass	Epsom Meadows	June, Sept. P.
Picris Echioides	Bristly Ox tongue	Ewell Marsh	June, July, A.
Pimpinella Dioica	Dicœcious Burnet Saxifrage	Epsom Downs	May, June, P.
Plantago Major	Greater Plantain	Epsom Downs	May, July, P.
Plantago Media	Hoary-leaved Plantain	Epsom Downs	May, June, P.
Plantago Lanceolata	Rib Wort Plantain	Epsom Meadows	May, July, P.
Plantago Coronopus	Star of the Earth Plantain	Epsom Downs	July, Aug. A.

Poa Trivialis	Common Meadow Grass	Fields round Epsom	June, July,	P.
Poa Decumbens	Decumbent Grass	Epsom Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Poa Compressa	Flat-stalked Meadow Grass	Walls about Epsom and Ewell	June, July,	P.
Poa Aquatica	Water Meadow Grass	Epsom Meadows	July, Aug.	P.
Poa Fluitans	Marshy Meadow Grass	Epsom Meadows	July, Aug.	P.
Poa Pratensis	Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass	Epsom Meadows	June, July,	P.
Poa Annua	Annual Meadow Grass	Epsom Meadows	May, Sept.	A.
Poa Regida	Hard-stalked Meadow Grass	Worcester Park	June, July,	A.
Potamogeton Crispum	Curled-leaved Pond Weed	Mill Dams, and other watery places about Ewell	June, July,	P.
Potamogeton Lucens	Shining-leaf Pond Weed	Mill Dams, &c. Ewell	June, July.	P.
Potamogeton Gramineum	Grassy-leaved Pond Weed	Mill Dams, &c. Ewell	July,	P.
Potamogeton Compressum	Flat-stalked Pond Weed	Mill Dams, &c. Ewell	June, July,	P.
Potamogeton Densum	Close-leaved Pond Weed	Mill Dams, &c. Ewell	June,	P.
Potamogeton Natans	Broad-leaved Pond Weed	Newton Wood	July, Aug.	P.

Polygala Vulgaris	Common Milk Wort	Epsom Downs	May, June,	P.
Polygonum Viviparum	Viviparous Persicaria	Ewell Fields	May, Sept.	P.
Polygonum Bistorta	Snake's Weed	Ewell Fields	May, Sept.	P.
Polygonum Hydropiper	Water-pepper Persicaria	Stamford Pond, Epsom	Aug. Sept.	A.
Potentilla Argentea	Silvery Cinque Foil	Epsom Downs	July,	P.
Potentilla Reptans	Creeping Cinque Foil	Epsom Downs	August,	P.
Potentilla Verna	Spring Cinque Foil	Durdans	Mar. June,	P.
Prunella Vulgaris	Common Self Heal	Banstead	July, Aug.	P.
Pyrethrum Parthenium	Common Fever Few	Headley	June, July,	P.
Prunus Spinosa	Common Sloe	Horton	April, May,	S.
Pteris Aquilina	Common Brake	Newton Wood and Epsom Common	August,	P.
Pteris Crispa	Curled Stone Fern	Ashtead Park	July,	P.
Quercus Robur	Common Oak	Ashtead Park	April, May,	S.
Ranunculus Flammula	Small Spear-wort Crows-foot	Epsom Common	June, Aug.	P.
Ranunculus Bulbosus	Bulbous Crows-foot	Epsom	May, June,	P.

Ranunculus Repens	Creeping Crows-foot	Epsom	May, June,	P.
Ranunculus Acris	Upright Crows-foot	Epsom	June, Aug.	P.
Ranunculus Aquatilis	Water Crows-foot	Maldon	April, May,	P.
Ranunculus Ficaria	Pile-wort Crows-foot	Durdans	April,	P.
Reseda Luteola	Dyer's Weed	Banstead	July,	A.
Rhinanthus Crista Galli	Cock's-comb Yellow Rattle	Epsom Fields	June,	A.
Rosa Mierantha	Small Rose	Hedges south side of Epsom Downs	May, June,	S.
Rosa Canina	Dog or Hip Rose	Hedges south side of Epsom Downs	June, July,	S.
Rosa Arvensis	White Dog Rose	Hedges round Epsom	June, July,	S.
Rosa Rubiginosa	Sweet Briar Rose	Hedges round Epsom	May, June,	S.
Rumex Sanguineus	Bloody-veined Dock	Epsom Fields	July,	P.
Rumex Acetosa	Garden Sorrel	Epsom Fields	June, July,	P.
Rumex Obtusifolious	Broad-leaved Dock	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Rubus Fruticosus	Shrubby or Common Bramble	Hedges round Epsom	June, Sept.	S.
Rubus Idæus	The Raspberry	Box Hill	May, June,	S.

Rubus Cæsious	The Dew-berry, M. R.	Hedges behind Down Hall	June, July,	S.
Rhamnus Catharticus	Cathartic Buckthorn	Leatherhead	May, June,	S.
Ruscus Aculeatus	Prickly Butcher's Broom	Headley	Jan. June,	S.
Scabiosa Arvensis	Field Scabious	Epsom Fields	July, Oct.	P.
Scabiosa Succisa	Devil's-bit Scabious	Epsom Fields	Aug. Sept.	P.
Scabiosa Columbaria	Fine-leaved Scabious	Epsom Fields	June, July,	P.
Salix Cineria	Grey Willow	Epsom Fields	April, May,	S.
Salix Fragilis	Crack Willow	Epsom Fields	April, May,	S.
Salix Malifolia	Apple-leaved Willow	Ewell Marsh	April, May,	S.
Salix Prostrata	Prostate Willow	Epsom Common	April, May,	S.
Sanicula Europæ	European Sanicle	Langley Bottom	May, July,	P.
Sesleria Cœrulia	Blue Moor Grass	Epsom Downs	May, June,	P.
Sanguisorba Officinalis	Officinal Great Burnet	Banstead Downs	June, Aug.	P.
Sambucus Ebulus	Dwarf Elder, or Dane Wort	Near Ewell Church	June, July,	P.
Scolopendrium Officinarum	Hart's-tongue	Durdans	July, Aug.	P.
Serapias Latifolia	Broad-leaved Serapias	Epsom Chalk Pits	July,	P.

Serapias Grandiflora	Large flowered Serapias	Norbury Park	June,	P.
Scrophularia Aquatica	Water Fig Wort	Ewell Marsh	May, June,	P.
Scrophularia Scorodonia	Balm-leaved Wort	Ashtead	July, Aug.	P.
Sherardia Arvensis	Little Field Madder	Ewell	May, Sept.	A.
Spiræa Filipendula	Drop Wort	Epsom Downs	June, Aug.	P.
Sedum Anglicum	English Stone Crop	Epsom Downs and Ashtead Park	June, Aug.	A.
Sedum Acre	Wall pepper	Epsom Downs and Ashtead Park	June, July,	P.
Salvia Pratensis	Meadow Sage	Epsom Downs and Ashtead Park	July, Aug.	P.
Salvia Verbenaca	Wild English Clary	Morden	June, Sept.	P.
Sempervivum Tectorum	Common House Leek	Epsom	July, Sept.	P.
Spergula Subulata	Awl-shaped Spurry	Mitcham Common	July, Aug.	P.
Satyrium Viride	Green, or Frog Satyrion	Banstead Downs	June, July,	P.
Senecio Vulgaris	Common Groundsel	Epsom Fields	April, Oct.	A.
Senecio Jacobæa	Common Rag Wort	Epsom Fields	July, Aug.	P.
Sherardia Arvensis	Corn Field Madder	The Oaks	May, Sept.	A.

Symphytum Officinale	Common Comfrey	Epsom Fields	May, June,	P.
Silene Inflata	Bladder Catch Fly	Epsom Fields	May, Sept.	P.
Solanum Vulgatum	Common Nightshade	Epsom Hedges	August,	A.
Solanum Dulcamara	Bitter Sweet Nightshade	Epsom Hedges	June, Aug.	S.
Solanum Nigrum	Black-berried Nightshade	Epsom Hedges	June, Sept.	A.
Sinapsis Arvensis	Corn Charlock, or Mustard	Epsom Hedges	May,	A.
Solidago Virgaurea	Common Golden Rod	Banstead Downs	July, Aug.	P.
Sisymbrium Nasturtum	Common Water Cress	Epsom Fields	May, June,	P.
Sisymbrium Officinale	Common Hedge Mustard	Horton	May,	A.
Sonchus Arvensis	Corn Sow Thistle	Epsom	Aug.	P.
Sparganium Ramosum	Branching Bur Reed	Bookham	July,	P.
Spartium Scoparium	Common Broom	Headley	April, June,	S.
Spiræa Ulmaria	Meadow Sweet Spiræa	Ewell Meadows	June, Aug.	P.
Stachys Sylvatica	Common Hedge Nettle	Epsom and Ewell	July, Aug.	P.
Stachys Arvensis	Corn Hedge Nettle	Epsom and Ewell	July, Aug.	A.
Stellaria Graminea	Lesser Stitch Wort	Epsom and Ewell	May, June,	P.
Stellaria Glauca	Glaucous Marsh Stitch Wort	Epsom and Ewell	June,	A.
Stellaria Media	Common Chickweed	Epsom and Ewell	June, Oct.	A.

Teucrium Scorodonia	Wood Sage	Epsom Common	July,	P.
Teucrium Chamædrys	Wall Germander	Epsom Common	July, Aug.	P.
Trifolium Minus	Lesser yellow Trefoil	Epsom	July, Aug.	A.
Trifolium Arvensis	Hare's foot Trefoil	Epsom	July, Aug.	A.
Trifolium Filiformis	Slender yellow Trefoil	Epsom, south side Downs	July, Aug.	A.
Trifolium Repens	White Clover Trefoil	Epsom Downs	May, Sept.	P.
Trifolium Medium	Cow Grass Trefoil	Epsom Downs	June, July,	P.
Turritis Hirsuta	Hirsute Tower Mustard	Epsom Downs	May, June,	B.
Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris	Shepherd's Purse	Banstead Downs	April, May,	A.
Taxus Baccata	Common Yew Tree	Norbury Park	Feb. April,	S.
Teesdalia Nudicaulis	Naked Stalked Teesdalia	Ewell	May, July,	A.
Thymus Serpyllum	Wild Thyme	Epsom Downs	June, Aug.	S.
Tormentilla Reptans	Creeping Tormantil or Sept Foil	Ewell	June, July,	P.
Tormentilla Officinalis	Officinal Tormantil	Ewell	June, July,	P.
Triticum Repens	Couch Grass	Epsom	July, Aug.	P.
Triticum Caninum	Dog Grass	Epsom	July, Aug.	P.

Tussilago Farfara	Common Colts-foot	Ewell	Mar. April,	P.
Tussilago Petasites	Butter Bur	Stoke	Mar. April,	P.
Typha Latifolia	Broad-leaved Cat's-tail	Kingston	June, July,	P.
Tortula Rigida	Rigid Screw Moss	Norbury Park and Banstead	June,	H.
Tremella Nostoc	Frog Spawn Tremella	Durdans	July,	P.
Ulex Europæus	Common Furze	Epsom Downs and Common	April, June,	S.
Ulex Nanus	Dwarf Furze	Epsom and Wimbledon	April, June,	S.
Ulmus Campestris	Common English Elm	Epsom	April, May,	S.
Urtica Diorca	Common Nettle	Epsom	July, Aug.	P.
Vicia Sylvatica	Small Wood Vetch	Horton Woods	July, Aug.	P.
Verbena Officinale	Vervain	Epsom, round the Town	May, Aug.	B.
Viscum Album	Common Missletoe	Epsom	May,	S.
Viola Tricolor	Pansy, or Heart's-ease	Epsom Fields	May, Sept.	A.
Viola Odorata	Sweet-scented Violet	Epsom Hedges and Langley Bottom	Mar. April,	P.

Viola Lactea	White Violet	Mickleham	May, July, P.
Viola Amœna	Purple-flowered Violet	Ashtead	May, July, P.
Veronica Serpyllifolia	Paul's Betony	Epsom Meadows	Mar. June, P.
Veronica Officinalis	Common Speed-well	Epsom Meadows	June, July, P.
Veronica Becabunga	Brook Lime	Epsom Meadows	May, June, P.
Veronica Chamædrys	Germander	Epsom Meadows	May, June, P.
Veronica Agrestis	Field Speed-well	Epsom Court	May, A.
Veronica Arvensis	Corn Speed-well	Epsom Court	May, A.
Veronica Hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speed-well	Epsom Court	April, May, A.

APPENDIX.—No. IX.

With the amiable character of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of our late beloved monarch, every person possessing a knowledge of the English history must be well acquainted.

Hume, in his history of England, gives the following account of the death of this prince, and the consequent grief of the nation.

" In the midst of these deliberations, the king-
" dom was alarmed with an event which over-
" whelmed the people with grief and consternation.
" His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in
" consequence of a cold caught in his garden at
" Kew, was seized with a pleuritic disorder; and
" after a short illness expired on the twentieth
" day of March, to the unspeakable affliction of
" his royal consort, and the unfeigned sorrow of
" all who wished well to their country. This ex-
" cellent prince, who now died in the forty-fifth
" year of his age, was possessed of every amiable
" quality which could engage the affection of the
" people—a tender and obliging husband, a fond
" parent, a kind master, liberal, generous, candid,
" humane; a munificent patron of the arts, an un-
" wearied friend to merit; well disposed to assert
" the rights of mankind in general, and warmly at-

" tached to the interests of Great Britain. The " nation could not but be afflicted at seeing a prince " of such expectations ravished from their hopes ; " and their grief was the better founded, as the " king had already attained to an advanced age, " and the heir-apparent, George, now Prince " of Wales, was a minor.

APPENDIX.—No. X.

Martin Madan, a celebrated preacher and writer, was the son of Martin Madan, Esq. of Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, Member of Parliament for Wooten Basset, and groom of the bedchamber to Frederick Prince of Wales. His mother was daughter of Spencer Cowper, Esq. and niece of the Lord Chancellor Cowper; an accomplished lady, and authoress of several poems of considerable merit.

He was born in 1726, and was bred originally to the law, and had been called to the bar; but being fond of the study of theology, well versed in Hebrew, and becoming intimate with Mr. Jones, and Mr. Romaine, two clergymen of great

popularity at that time, by their advice he left the law for the pulpit, and was admitted into orders.

His first sermon is said to have been preached in the church of All-hallows, Lombard Street, and to have attracted immediate attention and applause.

Being appointed chaplain to the Lock Hospital, his zeal led him to attend diligently, and to preach to the unfortunate patients assembled in the parlour: his fame also brought many others thither, till the rooms and avenues were crowded. This led to a proposal for building a chapel, which was finished in 1761, and opened with a sermon from the chaplain. He subjected himself to much obloquy about the year 1767, by the advice he gave to his friend, Mr. Haweis, to retain the rectory of Aldwinkle, and several pamphlets were written on the subject; but Lord Apsley (afterwards Bathurst) did not seem to consider the affair in an unfavorable light, as he afterwards appointed him his chaplain. Mr. Madan became an author in 1761, when he published "A small Treatise on the Christian Faith," 1761, 12mo. "A Sermon at the opening of the Lock Hospital," 1762. "Answer to the capital errors of Wm. "Law," 1763, 8vo. "Answer to the Narrative of "Facts respecting the rectory of Aldwinkle," 1767, 8vo. "A Comment on the Thirty-nine

" Articles," 1767, 8vo. " Thelyphthora," 1780, 2 vol. 8vo. In this book, the author justifies polygamy. This work, however, soon sunk into oblivion, a fate to which the masterly criticism on it in the Monthly Review, by the Rev. Mr. Badcock, very greatly contributed. Mr. Madan next produced " Letters to Dr. Priestley," 1787, 12mo. " A literal Version of Juvenal and Per-" sius, with Notes," 1789, 2 vol. 8vo. and some others.

Mr. Madan died at Epsom, in May 1790, at the age of 64, after a short illness, and was buried at Kensington.

The late Dr. Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, was his brother.

APPENDIX.—No. XI.

It has already been observed, that the ponds of Epsom are favourable to the increase of gold and silver fish. It is therefore hoped the following account will be acceptable to our readers :—

Gold fish are natives of China; and the most beautiful kinds are caught on a small lake, in the province of Chekyang, at a foot of a mountain, called Tsyen-king. They were first introduced

into England, about the year 1691; but were not generally known, till thirty years afterwards.

In China they are kept in ponds, or large porcelain vessels, by almost every person of distinction. In these they are very lively and active, sporting about the surface of the water with great vivacity; but they are so very delicate, that if great guns are fired, or any substances giving out a powerful smell, as pitch or tar, are burned near them, numbers of them will be killed. In each of the ponds or basins, where they are kept, there is an earthen pan, with holes in it, turned upside down. Under this they retire, when at any time they find the rays of the sun too powerful. The water is changed three or four times a week. Whilst this is done, it is necessary to remove the fish into another vessel; but they are always taken out by the means of a net, for the least handling would destroy them.

When gold fish are kept in ponds, they are often taught to rise to the surface of the water, at the sound of the bell, to be fed. At Pekin, for three or four months of the winter, or whilst the cold weather lasts, the fish in the ponds are not fed at all. They are able, during that time, to get the small quantity of food they require in the water.

In order to prevent their being frozen, they are

often taken into the houses, and kept in china vessels, till the warm weather of spring allows of their being returned to their ponds with safety.

In hot countries gold fish multiply very fast if care be taken to remove their spawn, which swims on the surface of the water, into other ponds, for otherwise the animals would devour greater part of it. The young fry, when first produced, are perfectly black; but afterwards change to white, and then to gold colour; the latter colours appear first about the tail, and extend upwards.

The smallest fish are preferred, not only from their being more beautiful, but because a greater number of them can be kept; these are of a fine orange red, appearing as if sprinkled over with gold dust; some, however, are white, like silver; and others white spotted with red; when dead they lose all their lustre. The females are known from the males, by several white spots, which they have near the gills, and pectoral fins; the males have these parts very bright and shining.

In China, the gold fish are fed with balls of paste, and the yelk of eggs boiled very hard. In England many persons are of opinion that they need no aliment. It is true, that they will subsist for a long time, without any other food, than they can collect from water, frequently changed;

yet they must draw some support from animalcules and other nourishment, supplied by the water. That they are best pleased by such slender diet, may easily be confuted; since they will readily, if not greedily, seize crumbs, that are thrown to them. Bread ought, however, to be given sparingly, lest turning sour, it corrupt the water. They will also feed on the water-plant, called duck's meat, and on small fry.

Gold fish do not often multiply, in very close confinement; if, therefore, it is desired to have them breed, they must be put into a tolerably large reservoir, through which a stream of water runs, and in which, there are some deep places.

APPENDIX.—No. XII.

The mention of Claremont, the residence of the late Princess Charlotte, seems unconsciously to awaken in our minds, those emotions of grief, which were so poignantly felt by the nation, when the afflicting intelligence of her melancholy death was communicated.

The recollection of that dire calamity is too fresh in our remembrance, for the following lines,

which were written upon the occasion, to be forgotten :—

THE COBURG ROSE.

1.

Of fragrant scent, and charming hue,
In Britain's royal garden grew
A lovely Rose;
And, as he passed th' enchanting place,
Coburg, the blushing flower to grace
His bosom, chose.

2.

Still blooming in the royal bound,
The plant remained but fenced around
New buds to bear;
Phœbus with genial glory smiled,
And zephyrs, only sweet and mild,
Waved thro' the air.

3.

This rose did bud, yet ere the day
Which should its beauteous hue display,
By Heaven's command,
Death passed that way, in rueful hour,
And sudden snatched both bud and flower
With icy hand;

4.

For blooming youth and mental worth,
We drop the pitying tear on earth;
But look above
With eye of hope, for well we know
Death oft removes his flowers, to grow
In realms of love.

5.

Yes, there's a better world on high,
A garden planted in the sky
For ever fair.
Still Charlotte and her son may reign,
Thro' grace divine; nor death nor pain
Can enter there.

W. Dorling, Printer, Epsom.